1: Parman E-4,5 (1970-1971) 1972 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Shawbost

Map A

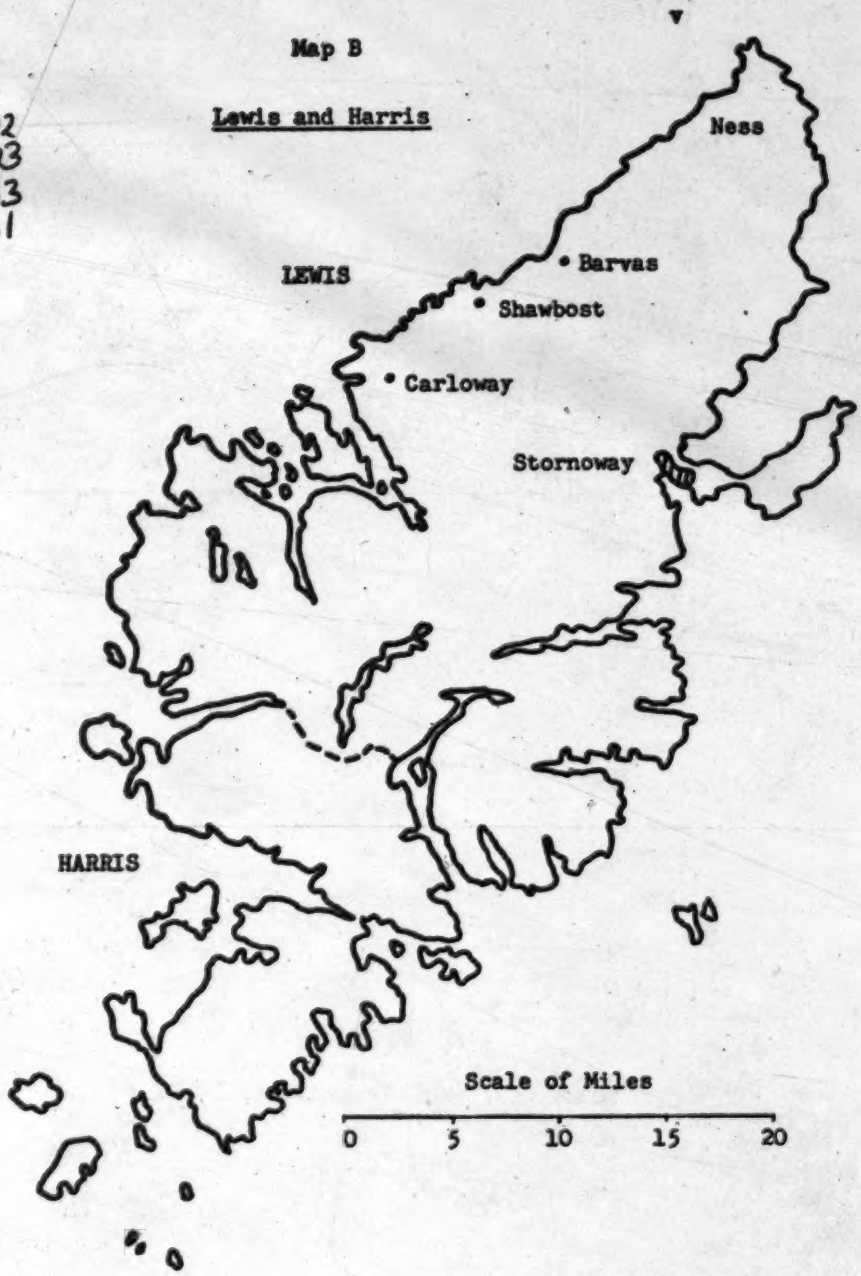
• 102
131
634

The Seven Crofting Counties of Scotland

Map B

Lewis and Harris

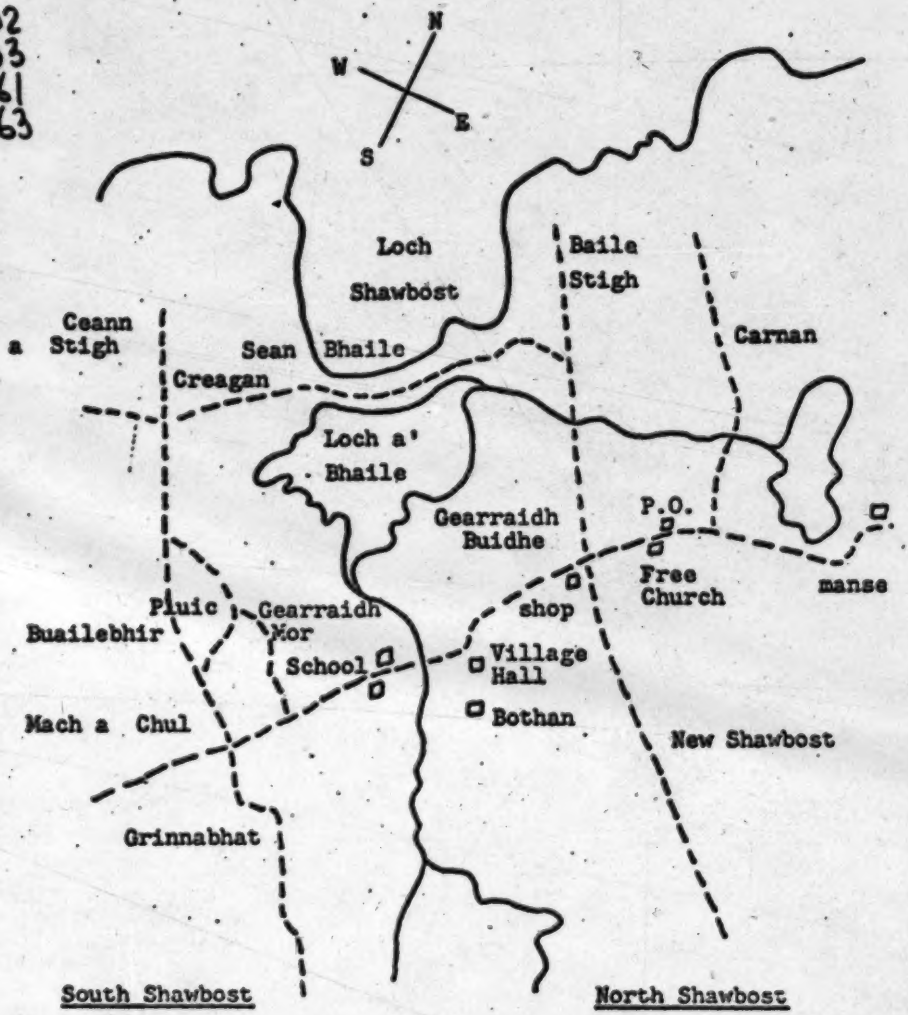
102
103
133
361



Map C

The Village of Shawbost

102
133
361
363



(Adapted from the Ordinance Survey Map, 1964.
Scale: roughly 3" por mile.)

• 102
103
133
491
631

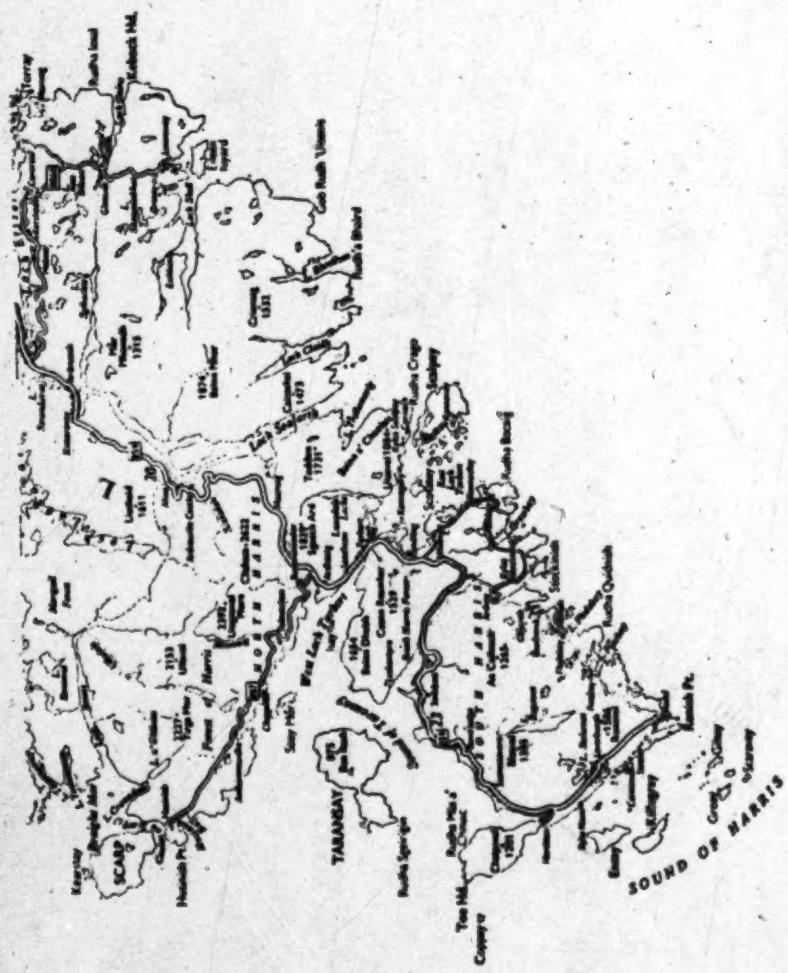
HARRIS AND LEWIS

/p. 8/

2: Thompson H-4, 5 (no date) 1973 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Lewis and Harris

2:: Thompson H-4, 5 (no date) 1973 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Lewis and Harris

102 •
103
133
491
631



/p. 9/

3: Geddes K-4, 5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

CHAPTER I

ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE

(A) THE GEOGRAPHIC SETTING: THE BRITISH ISLES, SCOTLAND AND THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLES

1. *A 'Heart' of the 'North and West' of Britain*

IN the 'Outer' Hebrides, commonly regarded as the most 'outlying' inhabited lands of the British Isles, are revealed not only the most ancient of British rocks, the Archaean, but probably the oldest form of communal life in Britain. This life, in present and past, will interest

FIG. 1.—Global view of the 'Outer' Hebrides, seen as the heart of the 'North and West' of Britain.

3: Geddes K-4, 5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

share their characteristics. So to gain a sense of proportion from the start, we must map the location of Scots countrymen, their numerical importance, and their types of grouping. Let us begin with the first of these three aspects, their regional location (Fig. 2).

The base map on which the data are plotted shows the boundaries dividing the hill masses of the Highlands and Southern Uplands from true 'lowland'. This hill country is mostly covered by rough pasture (left blank on the map) within which lie strips of 'Isolated Arable' with other improved land in the valleys and along the outlying coastlands (shown in black). This hill country includes the Scottish Isles, with the exception of Orkney, which falls rather into the category of 'lowland'. It is largely devoted to sheep farming and crofting, or left to grouse and deer. The lowland area from the Orkneys to the Tweed and Solway is devoted to mixed and dairy farming with lowland types of small-holding, except, of course, for 'Industrial Regions', which include most of the urban area of Scotland.

Within the 'three-mile' territorial limit from the coast lie the inshore waters, in which local fishing was once important, and might again become so; these are left white on the map (Fig. 2). By contrast to their narrow extent on the East Coast, their width is notable in the Northern Isles and on the West Coast.

The problem set in making this map is to show two different worlds, as it were: the Highland and the Lowland. The two are rarely envisaged together, and much confusion of thought and policy results. To master the map, the reader may scrutinise first one part, the Highlands (covering the other with one hand), then the other part, the Lowlands (in the same way): thus each will appear clearly in turn. Both can then be envisaged together.

3: Geddes K-4, 5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

102
131
133
311
184
226
241
361

FIG. 2.—Map to show (i) the use of land and sea in and around Scotland, with special reference to the Crofting Townships Zone of the NW. Highlands and Isles, and (ii) the average size in each county of labour-teams of farms and small-holdings in the Lowlands

3 Geddes K-4, 5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

Let us begin with the economic and the social significance of the Highlands and Isles with which we are concerned. Economically the crofters' 'living space' is the narrow interrupted belt of improved land (shown black) which is generally fronted by the sea and its inshore waters, and is backed by the Crofters' Grazings (enclosed by line C on the map). Some 700 crofting townships or communities are found in Zetland, the North-west mainland and the Western Isles, each with its Common Grazing; the line C also encloses a small area devoted to other grazings. Deer forests predominate on the eastern, mainland, side of the line. On the remainder of the hill country are to be found the hill-sheep farms, with other small farms and small-holdings.

In the past the fishing crew at sea and the joint labour-team on land formed the communal units contained within

---

Key to use of Land and Sea
(Highland, Island and Urban Areas)

1. The dotted line C .... C encloses the Crofters' Grazings, mainly 'Commons'.
2. Black areas: strips of 'Isolated Arable' within the rough pastures of the Highlands and Southern Uplands (left blank).
3. Horizontal ruling: open sea, outside the 'three-mile' belt of 'inshore fishing' (left blank).
4. Vertical ruling: urban and industrial regions.

Key to Size of Labour-Teams of Farms and Small-Holdings
(in the Lowlands)

The symbols show the average number of employees per team in each county.

(1 symbol = 100 teams)

(a) Per Mixed and Dairy Farm
- — 2·2 to 3·8 (3·1)
- ◆ 4·1 to 5·6 (4·9)
- ■ 6·4 to 8·2 (7·1)

(b) Per Full-time Small Holding
- • 0·7 to 1·0 (0·85)

(The numbers in brackets are the averages for Scotland.)

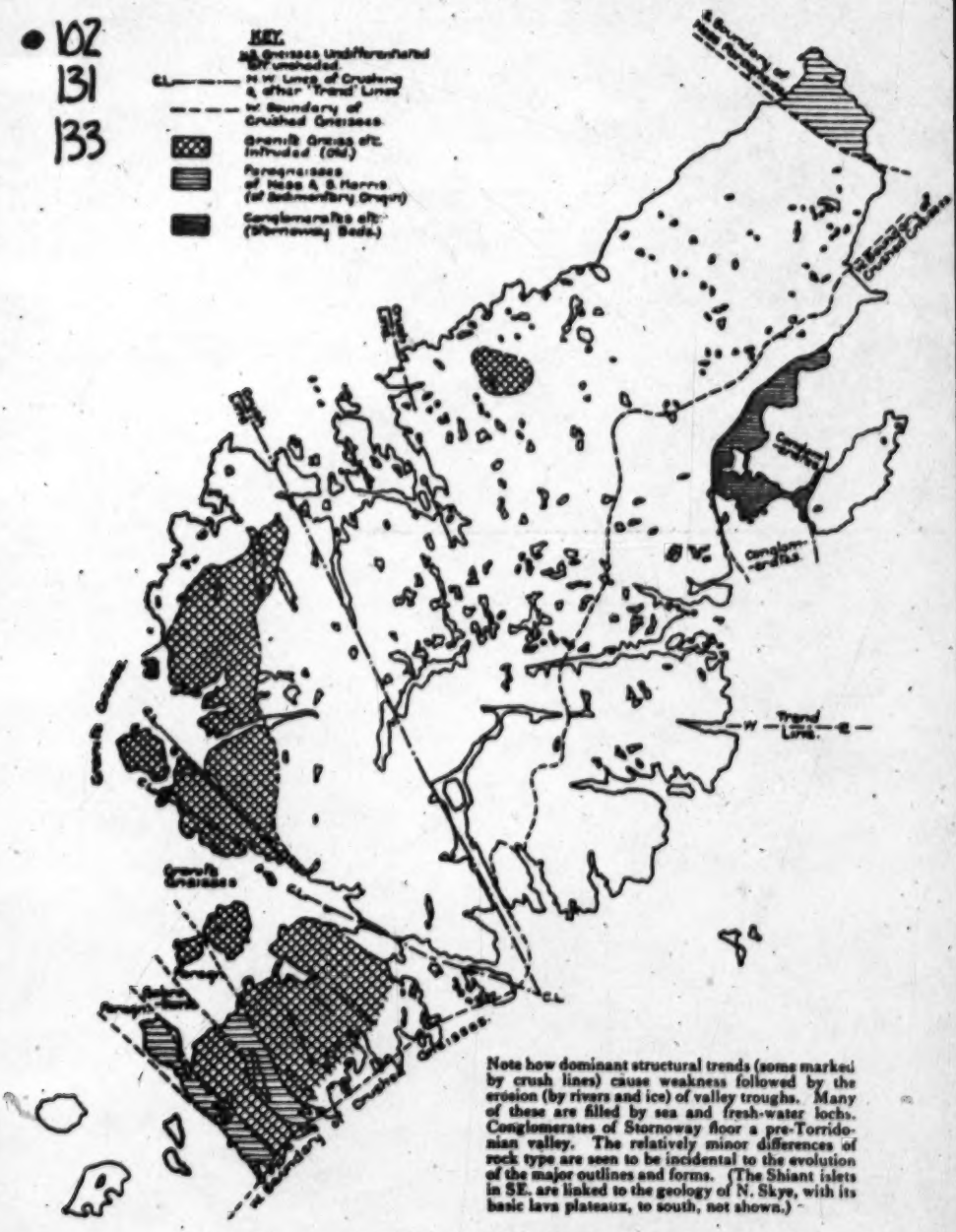
3: Geddes K-4, 5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

102
131
133

FIG. 3.—Sketch map of selected features of structure and rock-types of NW. Scotland

3: Geddes K-4, 5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

• 102
131
133


KEY.
All Gneisses Undifferentiated
NW Lines of Crushing & other Trend Lines
W. Boundary of Crushed Gneisses
Granite Gneiss etc. Intruded (Old)
Paragneisses of Hebs & S. Harris (of Sedimentary Origin)
Conglomerates etc. (Stornoway Beds.)
Gneiss Gneisses
Crushed Gneisses
W — Trend Lines — E
C.L.

Note how dominant structural trends (some marked by crush lines) cause weakness followed by the erosion (by rivers and ice) of valley troughs. Many of these are filled by sea and fresh-water lochs. Conglomerates of Stornoway floor a pre-Torridonian valley. The relatively minor differences of rock type are seen to be incidental to the evolution of the major outlines and forms. (The Shiant islets in SE. are linked to the geology of N. Skye, with its basic lava plateaux, to south, not shown.)

FIG. 4 (*a*).—Lewis-and-Harris Geology (after Jehu and Craig)

/p. 34/

3: Geddes K-4, 5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

102
131
133

Land above 500 feet shaded.
Cliff coasts shown by thicker line.
Note the low plateau characterising Lewis. A loch-studded, boggy plain and the heights of the Forest of N. Harris (and Uig) divide inhabited Lewis from inhabited Harris.
The truncation of capes by storm waves and the drifted bars across minor bays partly restore the generally rectilinear trends of the coast lines, fretted by sea lochs (drowned valleys).

[137]

FIG. 4 (*b*).—Lewis-and-Harris: Relief

/p. 35/

3: Geddes K-4, 5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

feet. These marshy grass moors, with their mountain pastures above, are the adopted home of the hardy Black-

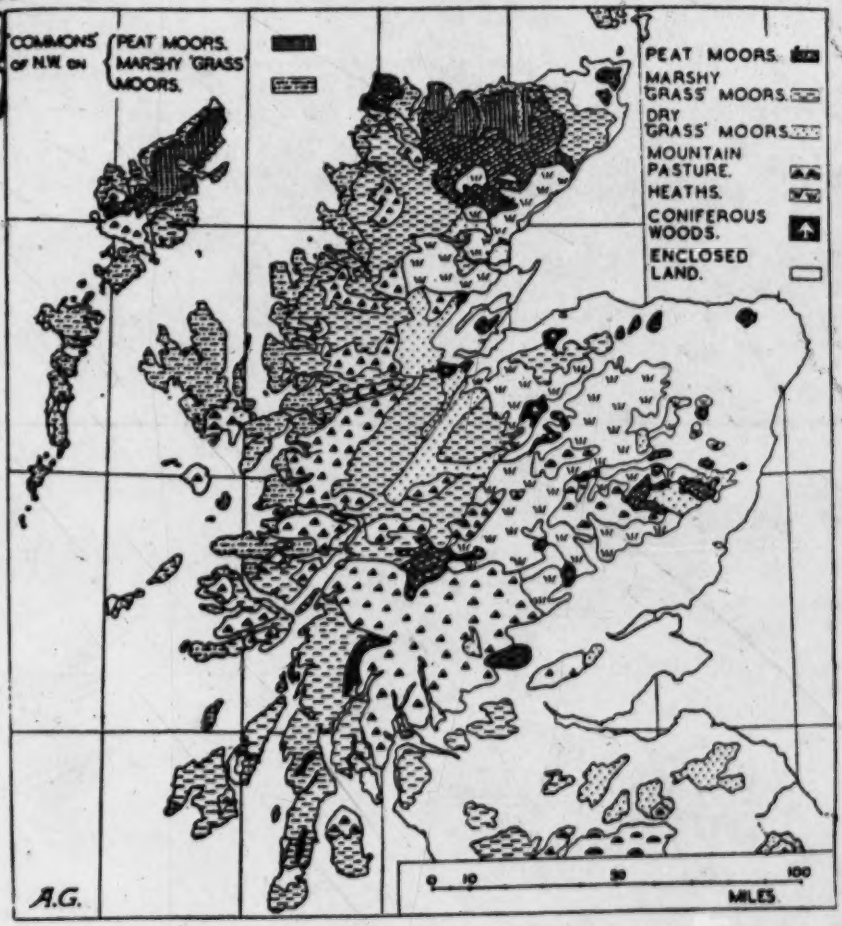
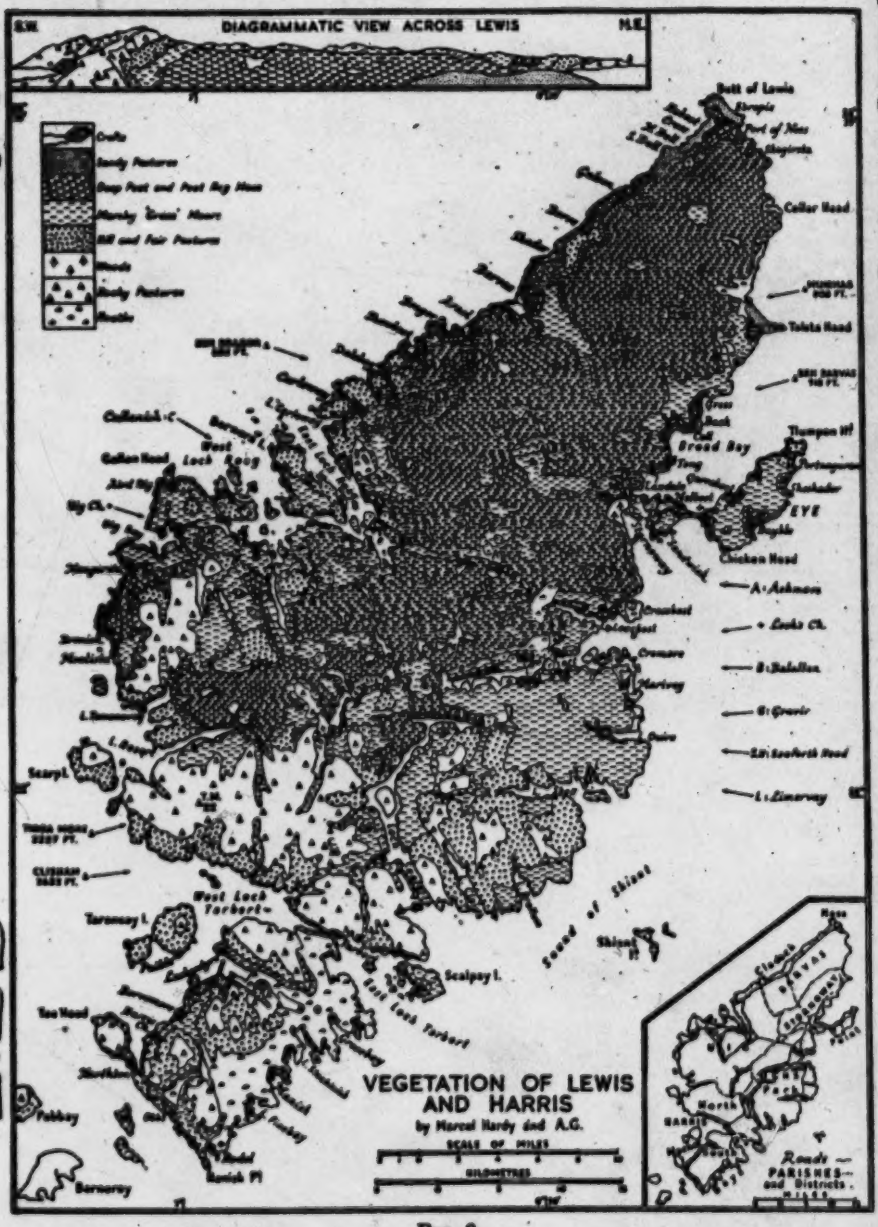


FIG. 7.—Map of vegetation-types and pastures of the Highlands and Hebrides

face sheep. Wherever in the west the slopes drop fairly steeply, good pasture grass with some heather may grow, or rather did grow until bracken overwhelmed them.

102
131
137
133



[632]
[634]
[491]

FIG. 8

/p. 50/

3: Geddes K-4, 6 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

102
361
131
174

FIG. 11.—Plan of Stornoway and its Development (*key opposite*).

3: Geddes K-4,5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

in solid black, and the third in hatching (Fig. 11). First, upon the little peninsula or 'Point' which protects the inner fishing harbour of the river there grew the nucleus of the town, with its Castle upon the rocky islet now concealed by the steamer pier. Sheltered from the waves by the peninsula and from enemies by the Castle, MacLeod's galleys and the early fishing fleet must have congregated in the inner harbour. Protection from storm was specially needed until, in the nineteenth century, a quay was built, with space for marketing and handling the herring.

Inland from the Castle was the little church of the burgh, dedicated to Saint Lennan (L). The little town can be imagined stretching inland from the church, its dwellings built along the 'Point Street' axis, until it met the track, road or street crossing the neck of the Point. The largest church of Lewis proper, now in ruins, stood apart from the burgh, at the south-west extremity of Eye Peninsula. Until trade developed, the backs of the houses would have been turned to the shore. To north, on the landward side from which cattle would come, the market developed.

Secondly, in the seventeenth century, thatched houses were strung out along Point Street and the shore for the Gaelic settlers, the fisher- and craftsman-crofters brought here to found a burgh and commercialise fishing. During

---

Key to Fig. 11 (opposite)

Buildings on John Wood's plan of 1821 are shown in black and radial streets then proposed by pecked lines. Existing buildings are shown hatched. The harbour development plan of 1946 (pecked lines) is shown by courtesy of the Stornoway Pier and Harbour Commission; it is now in execution.

L = site of St. Lennan's. T = former Town House. TH = Town House.
× = site of Castle. + = modern churches.

(Based on a British Admiralty chart with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office and of the Hydrographer of the Navy.)

102
13
103
311

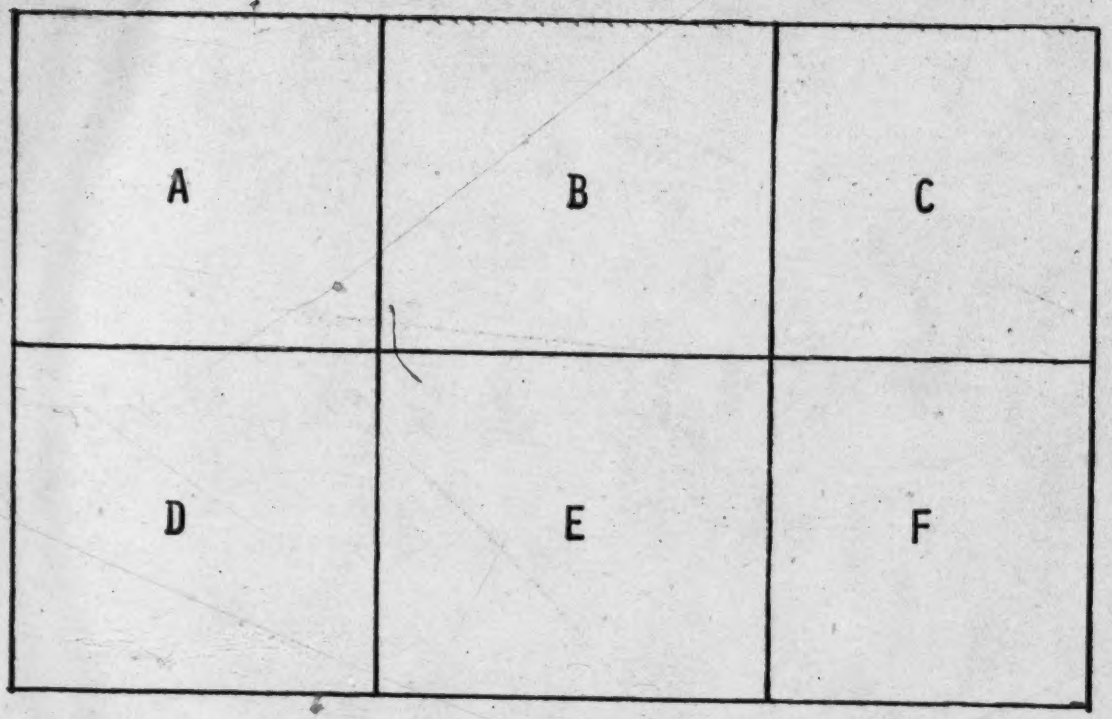
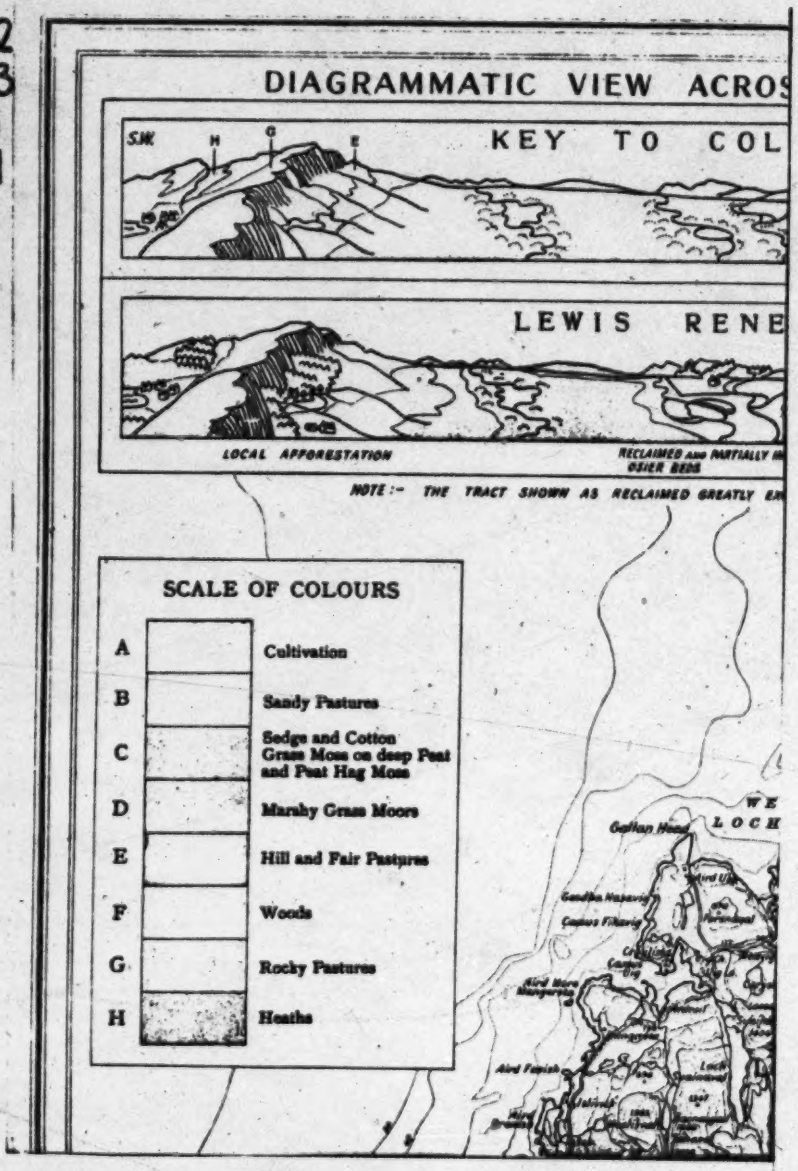


Chart of Positions of End Map
[Facing End Map]

3:Geddes K-4,5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

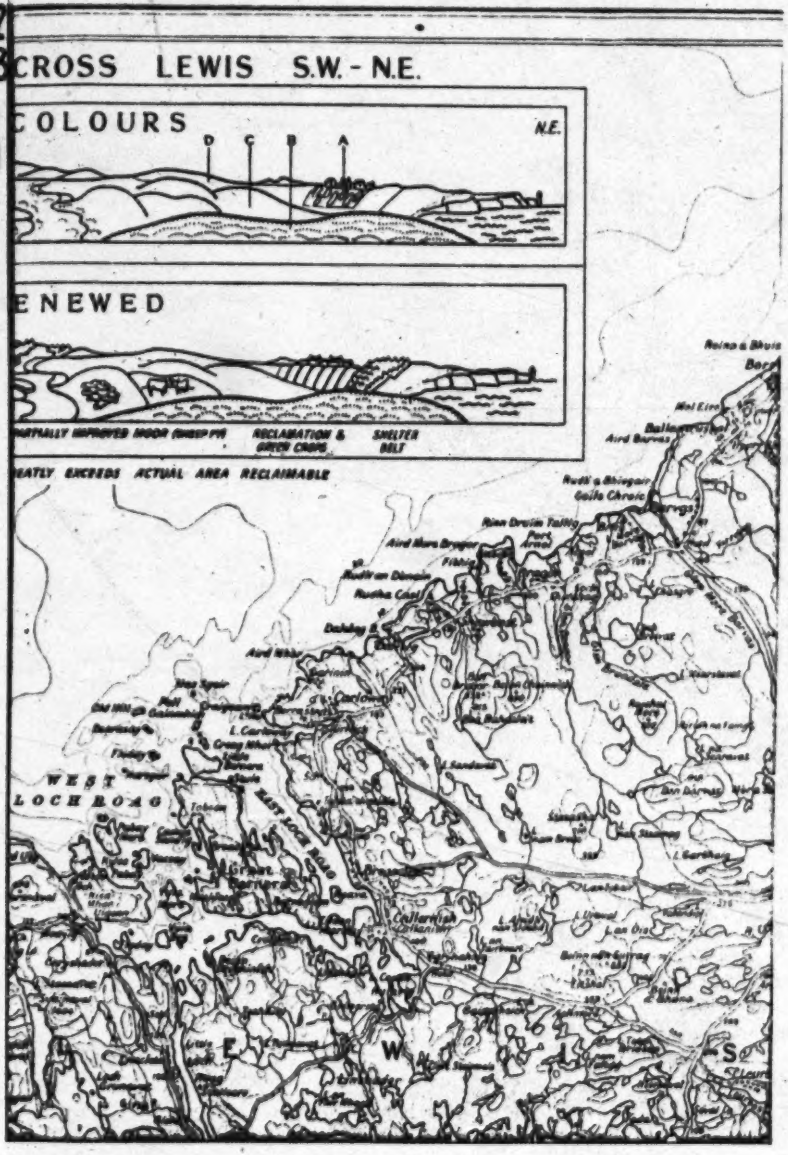
102
103
13
311



[End Map - A]

3:Geddes K-4,5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

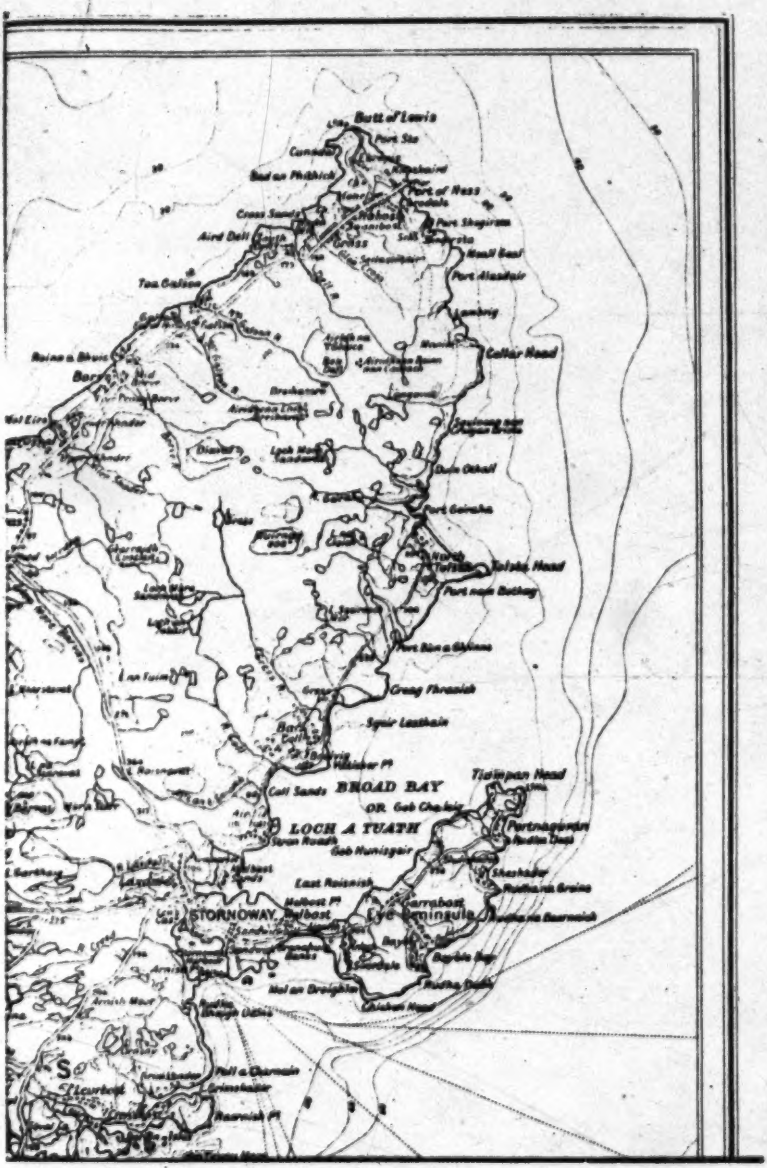
102
103
13
311



[End Map - B]

3:Geddes K-4,5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

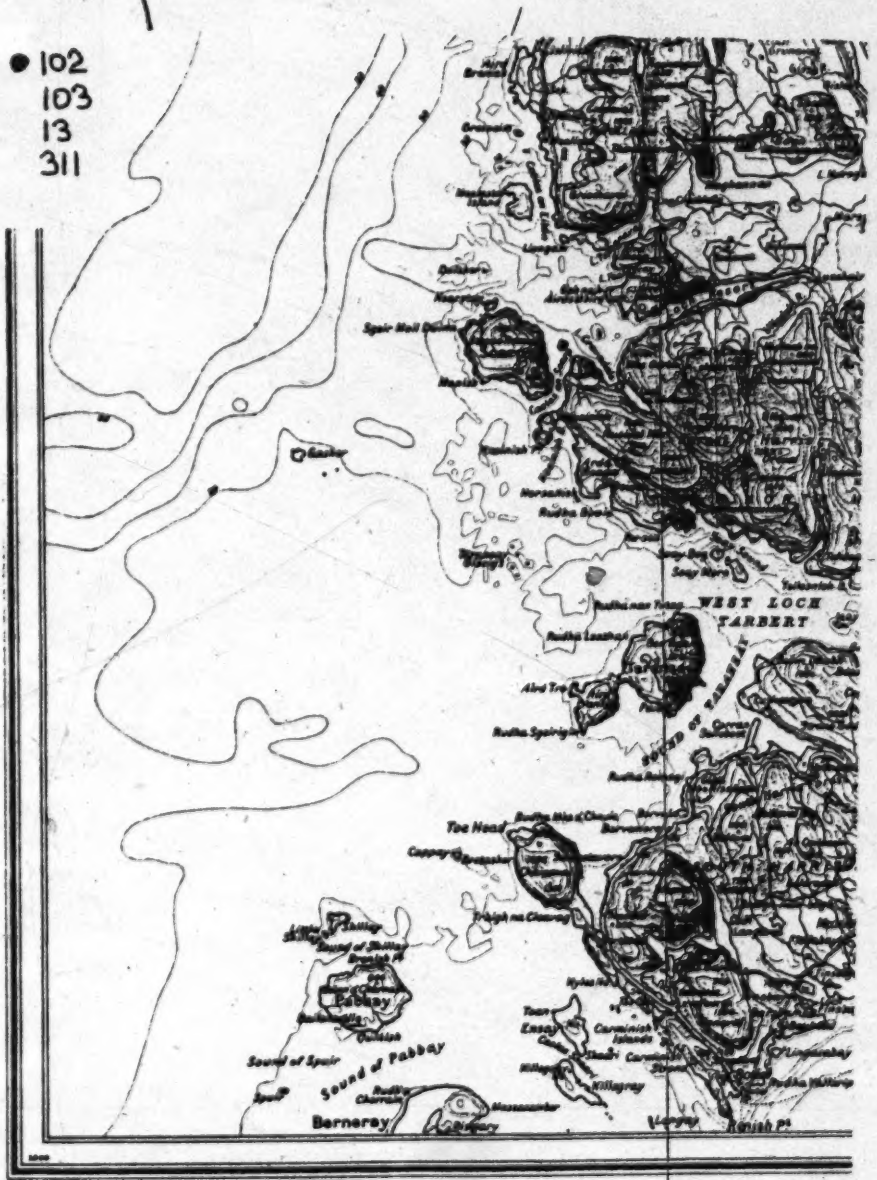
102
103
13
311



[End Map-C]

3:Geddes K-4,5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

● 102
103
13
311



THE EDINBURGH GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE

[End Map-D]

3:Geddes K-4,5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

102
103
13
311

[End Map-E]

3:Geddes K-4,5 (1919-1952) 1955 ES10 Highland Scots
Lewis and Harris

102
103
13
311

VEGETATION OF LEWIS AND HARRIS

By Marcel Hardy, D.Sc. and Arthur Geddes, D.ès L., Ph.D.

SCALE 1:253440 4 MILES TO AN INCH

0 1 2 3 4 6 8 10 12 ENGLISH MILES

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 KILOMETRES

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW & SON, LTD.

[End Map-F]

4: Moisley et al. K-5 (1959) 1962 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Uig

102
103
131
133
361
491
632

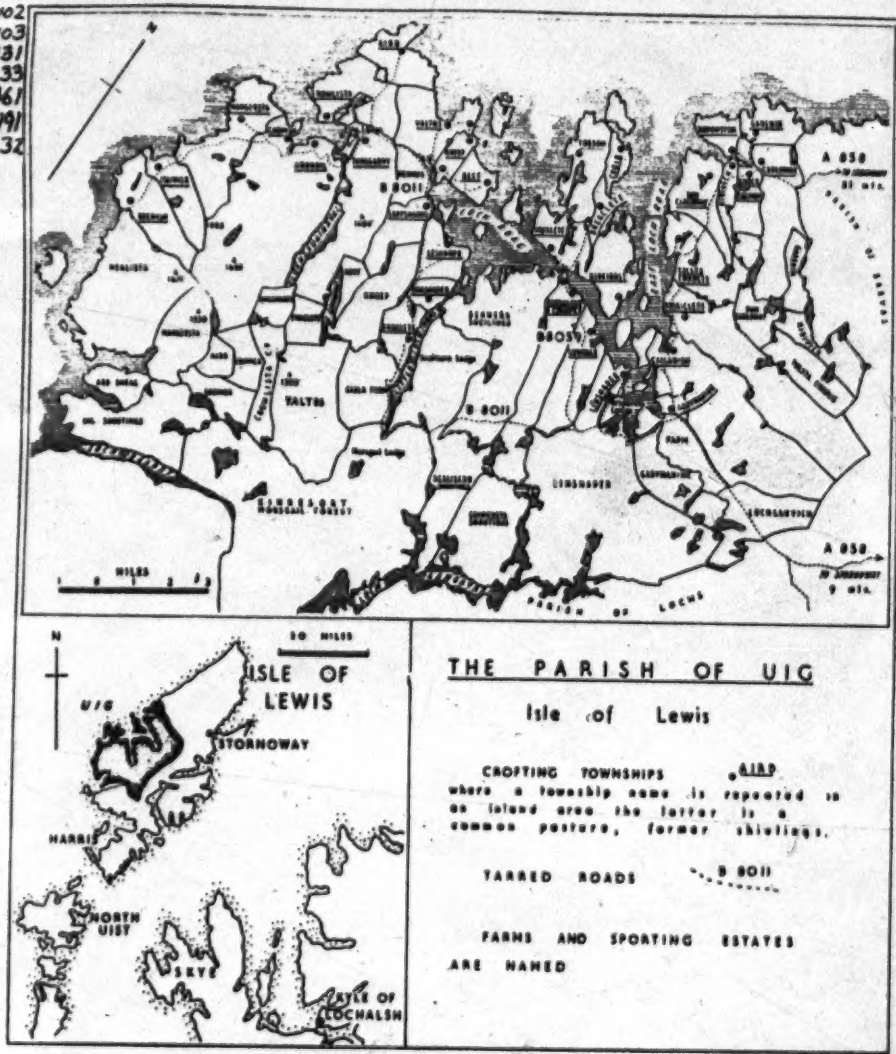


Figure 1.

/facing p. 1/

4: Moisley et al. K-5 (1959) 1962 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Uíg

102
103
131
133
134
637

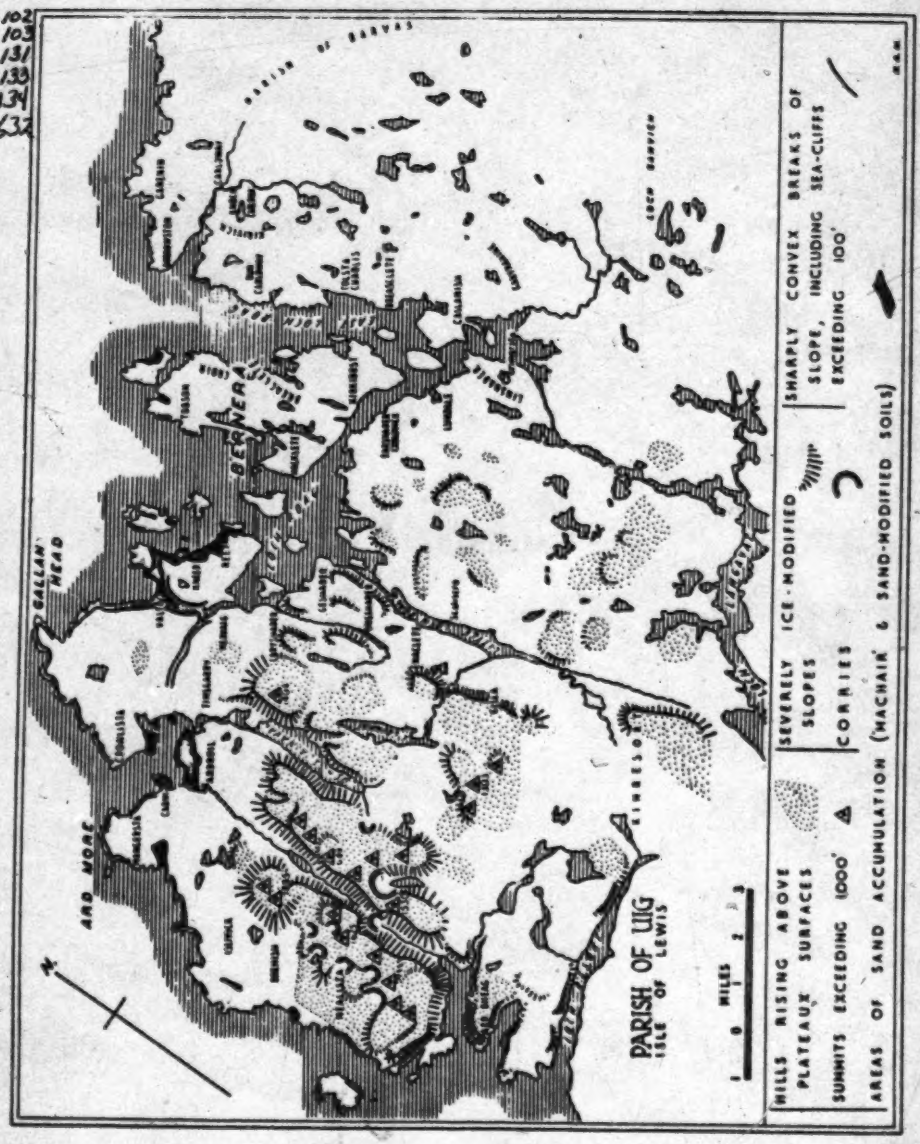


Figure 2.

/p. 2/

4: Moisley et al. K-5 (1959) 1962 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Uig

102
175
427

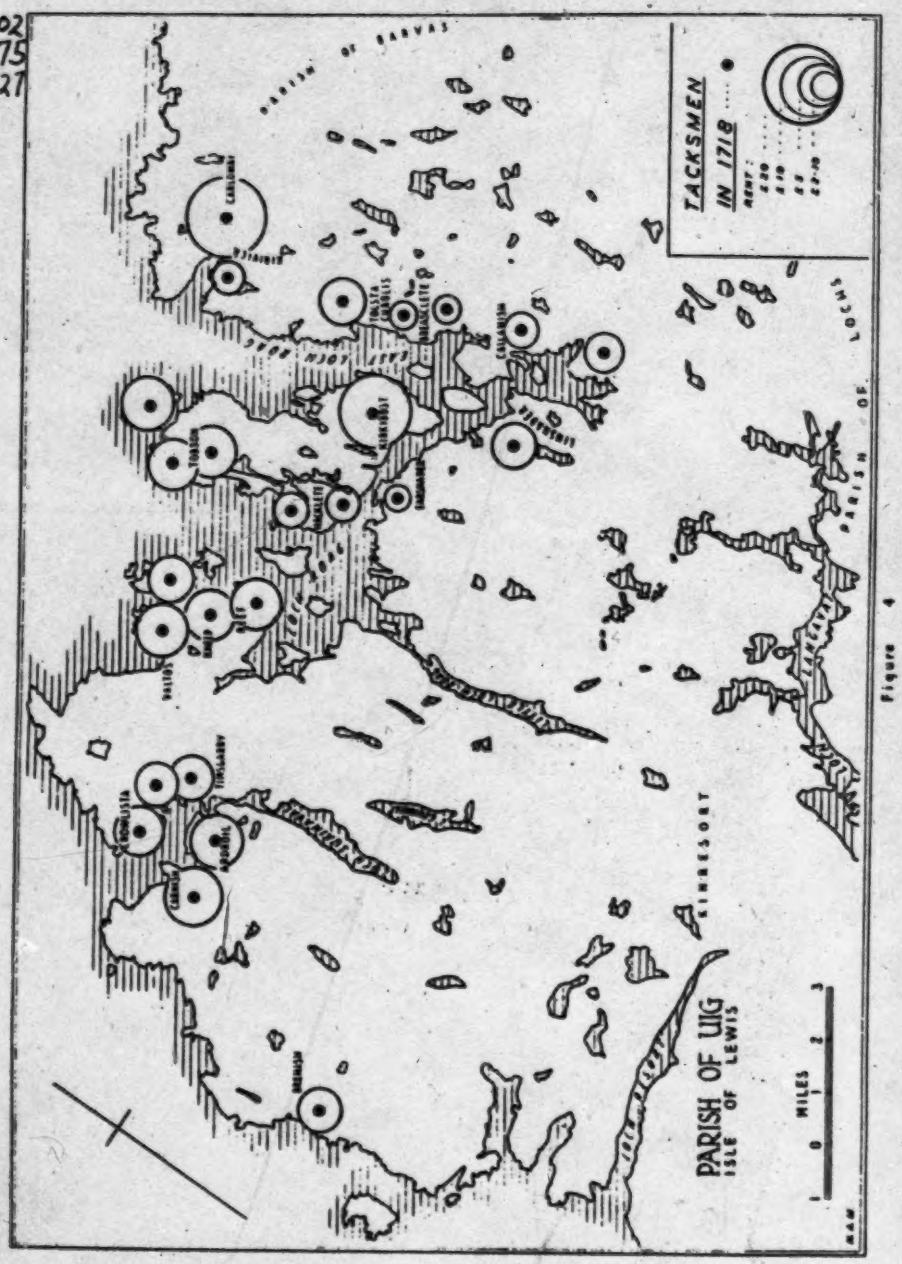


Figure 4

/p. 8/

4: Moisley et al. K-5 (1959) 1962 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Uig

102
175
311
361

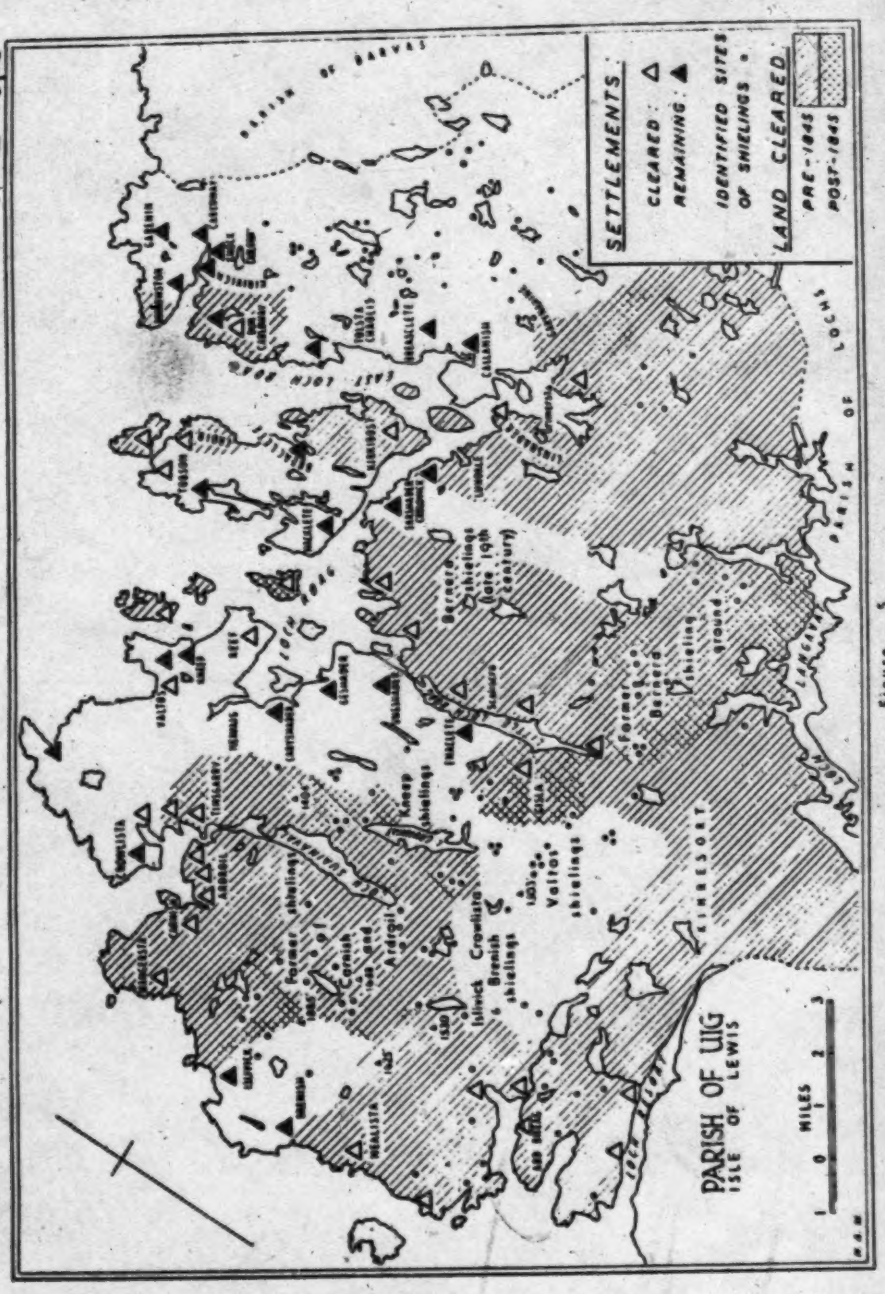


Figure 5

/p. 10/

102
195
311
427
361
632

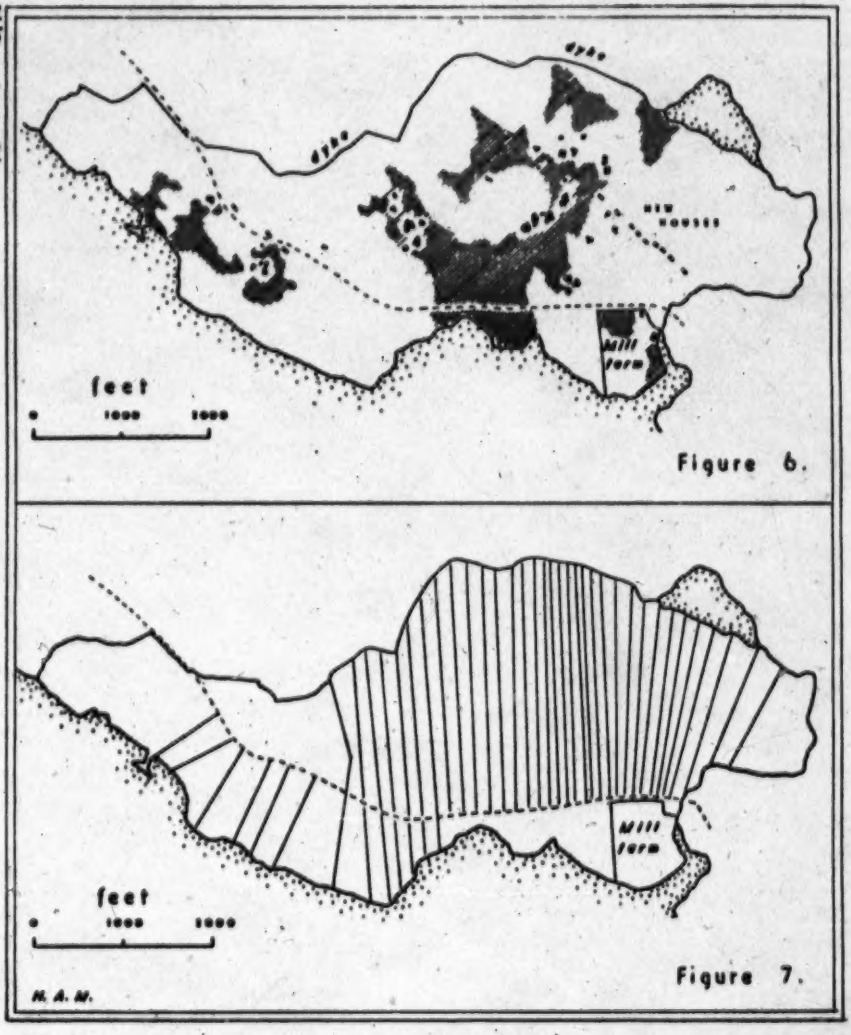


Figure 6.

Figure 7.

Figures 6 and 7

THE LOTTING OF BREASCLETE

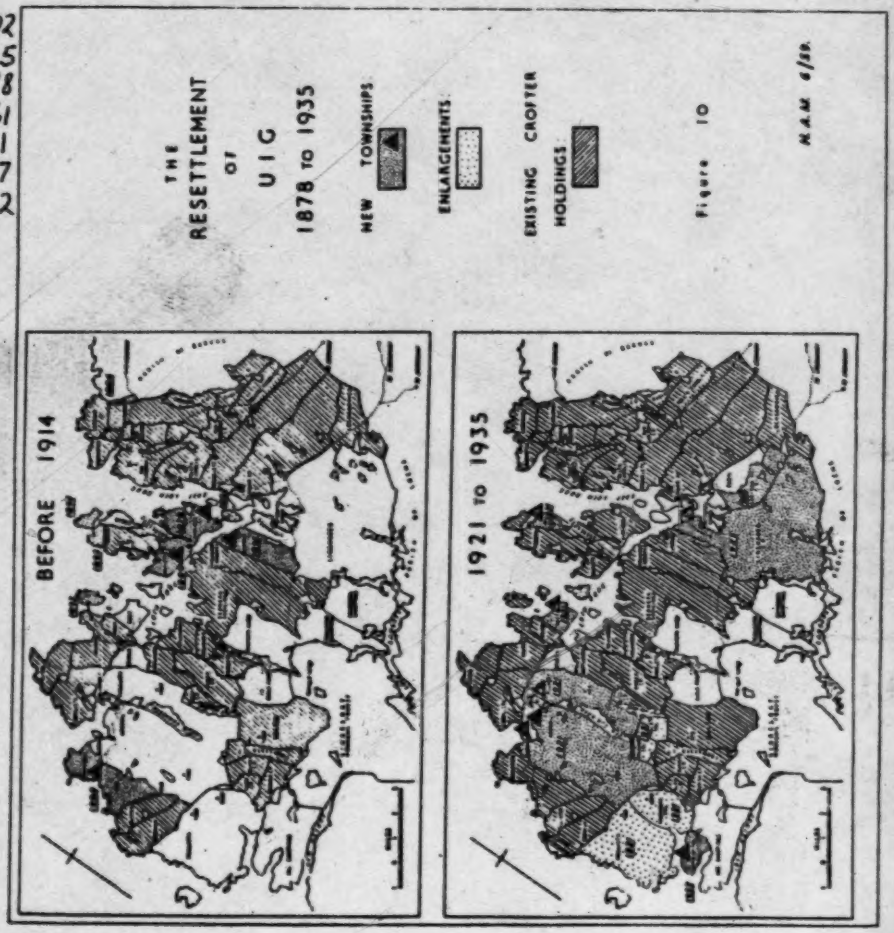
Figure 6 shows the irregular clusters of old houses and patches of arable land (hatched) within the infield dyke. On the right the first of the new houses, standing in a row each on its own 'lot' (or 'croft'), are shown.

Figure 7, from the contemporary Factor's notebook, shows the new crofts as lotted in 1850. Note that these were not fenced.

/p. 14/

4: Moisley et al. K-5 (1959) 1962 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Uig

102
175
178
361
241
427
632



/p. 22/

102
311
632

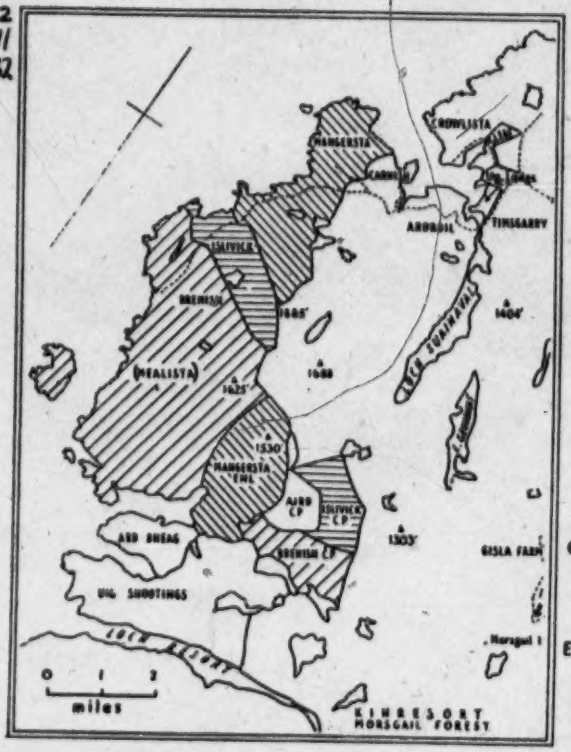


Figure 11.

THE ATLANTIC COAST DISTRICT

C.P. : detached common pasture (shielings).

ENL. : enlargement to common pasture

241
233
427
632

Table 13

TOWNSHIP or farm etc.	INBYE:	COMMON PASTURES: Adjacent:	Detached:	AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS: crofts:	others:	CROFTER TENANTS:
	acres	acres	acres	no.	no.	no.
Ard Bheag	-	-	e.2,000	-	1	(4)
Brenish	140	5,893	940	28	-	22
Islivig	51	1,342	620	10	-	7
Mangersta	55	2,197	1,850	13	-	13
	246	9,432	5,410	51	1	42

/facing p. 32/

102
311
632

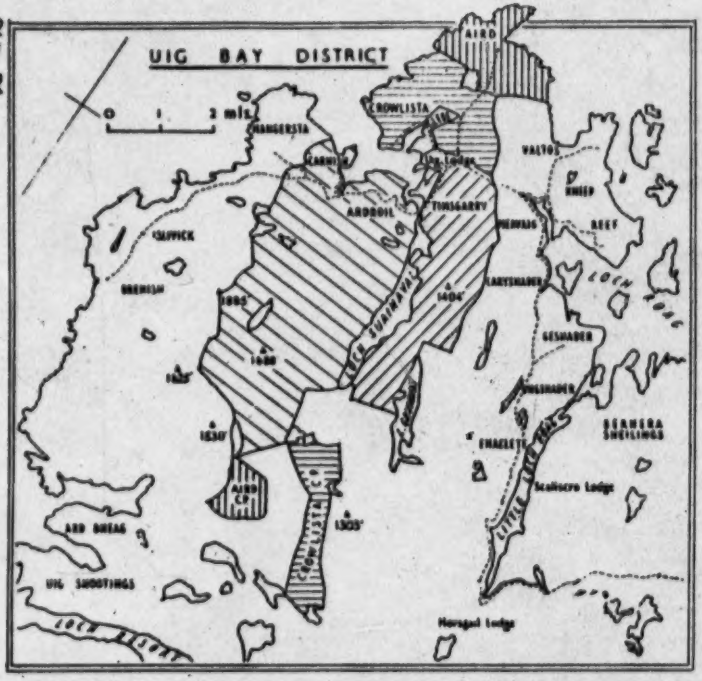


Figure 13

Table 14

231
427
632

TOWNSHIP farm etc	INBYE: acres	COMMON PASTURES: adjacent: acres	COMMON PASTURES: detached: acres	AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS: crofts: no.	AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS: others: no.	CROFTER-TENANTS: no.
Carnish	67	177 44(M)	6,708	6	-	5
Ardroil	338	320 131(M)		14	-	5
Timsgarry	81	3,297	-	8	-	8
Crowlista	101	1,840 240(G)	1,352*	24	-	19
Aird	49	1,163	556*	10	-	9
Non-crofting	8	-	-	-	2	-
	306	7,212	8,616	62	2	55**

NOTES:
M. : machair; G : part of Glebe; *shielings;
**of whom nine are absent.

/facing p. 35/

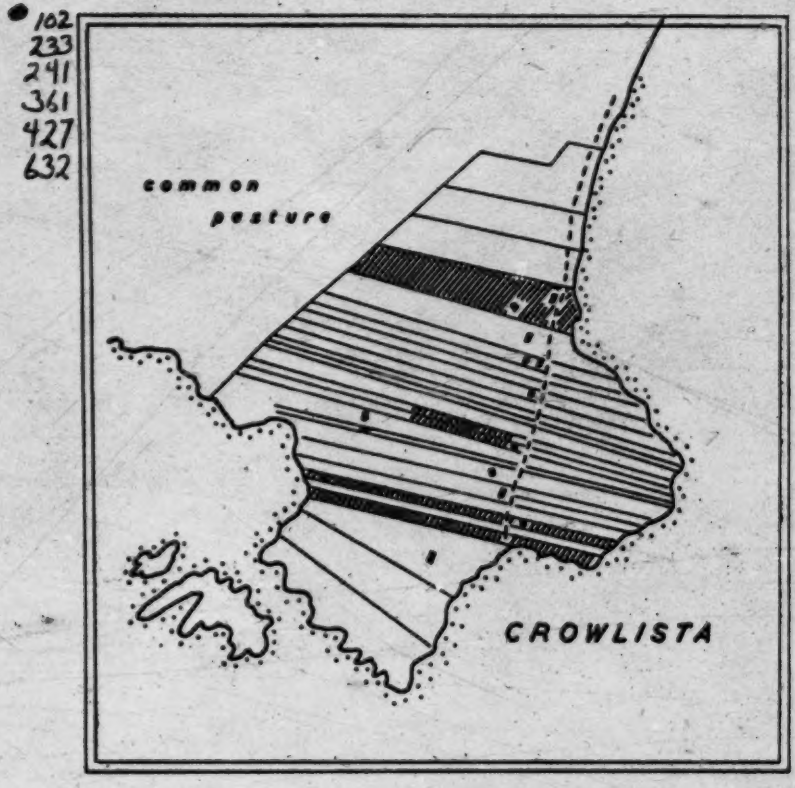


Figure 14

CROWLISTA :
- lay out of crofts of an 'old' township lotted c. 1850.
- crofts shown hatched are held runrig by pairs of tenants.

(Compare - Fig. 15)

/facing p. 36/

102
233
241
361
632

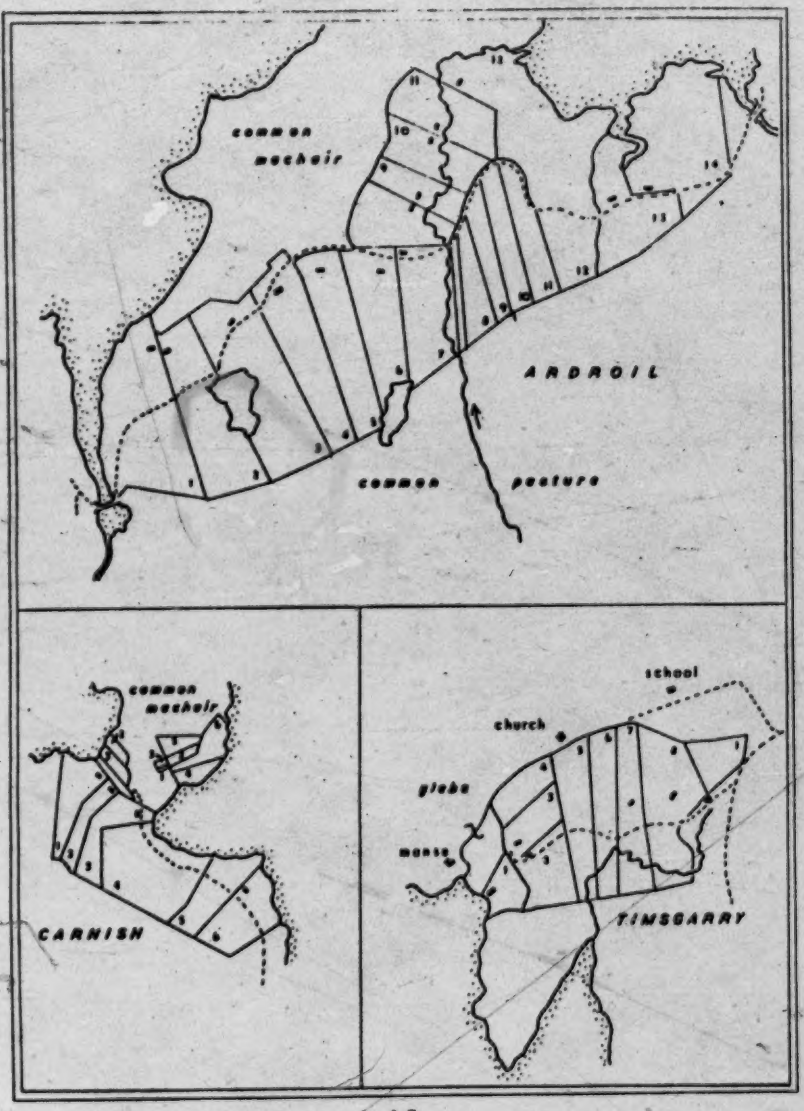


Figure 15.

ARDROIL CARNISH and TIMSGARRY - lay-out of crofts formed from farms in 1921 Compare fig 14

/facing p. 37/

● 102
311
632

Figure 18

VALTOS (
KNEEP
and
REEF.

C.P. : Common pasture

0 1 2 3 miles

Table 15

231
241
427
632

TOWNSHIP or farm etc.	INBYE:	COMMON PASTURES: Adjacent:	Detached:	AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS: crofts:	others:	CROFTER-TENANTS:
	acres	acres	acres	no.	no.	no.
Valtos	149	1,482*	3,905**	40	1	36
Kneep	155	459*	1,806**	19	-	18
Reef	94	207 101(M)	770	15	-	14
	398	2,249	6,481	74	1	68***

NOTES: * including some machair; ** shielings;
M machair; *** Of whom 14 absent.

/facing p. 41/

•102
231
241
427

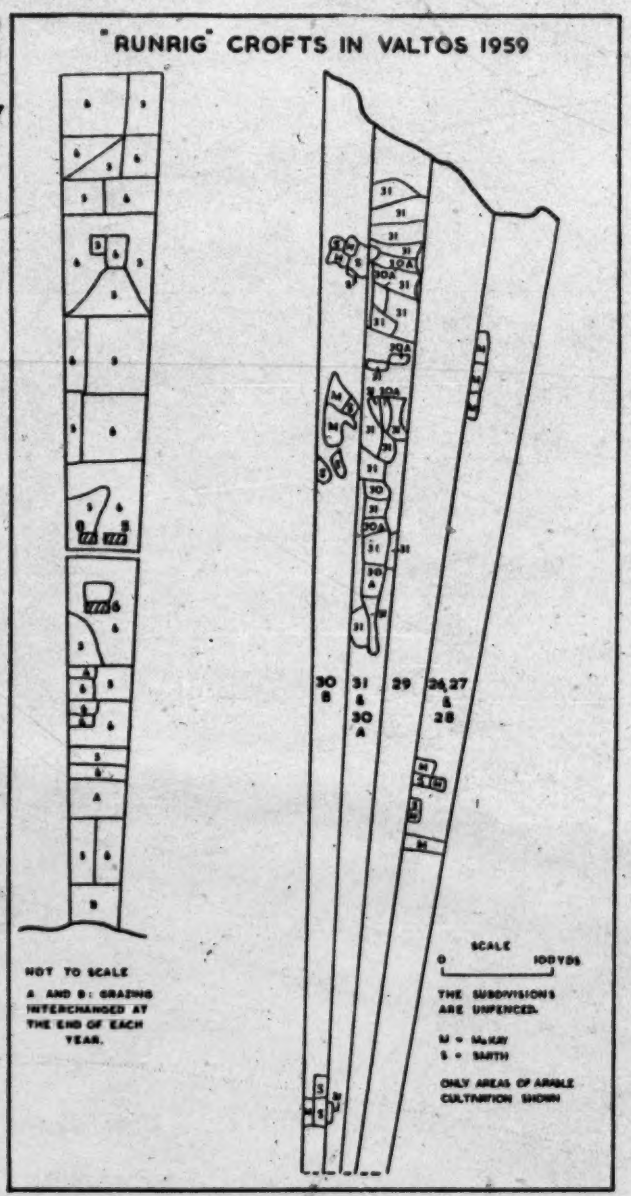


Figure 21
/facing p. 44/

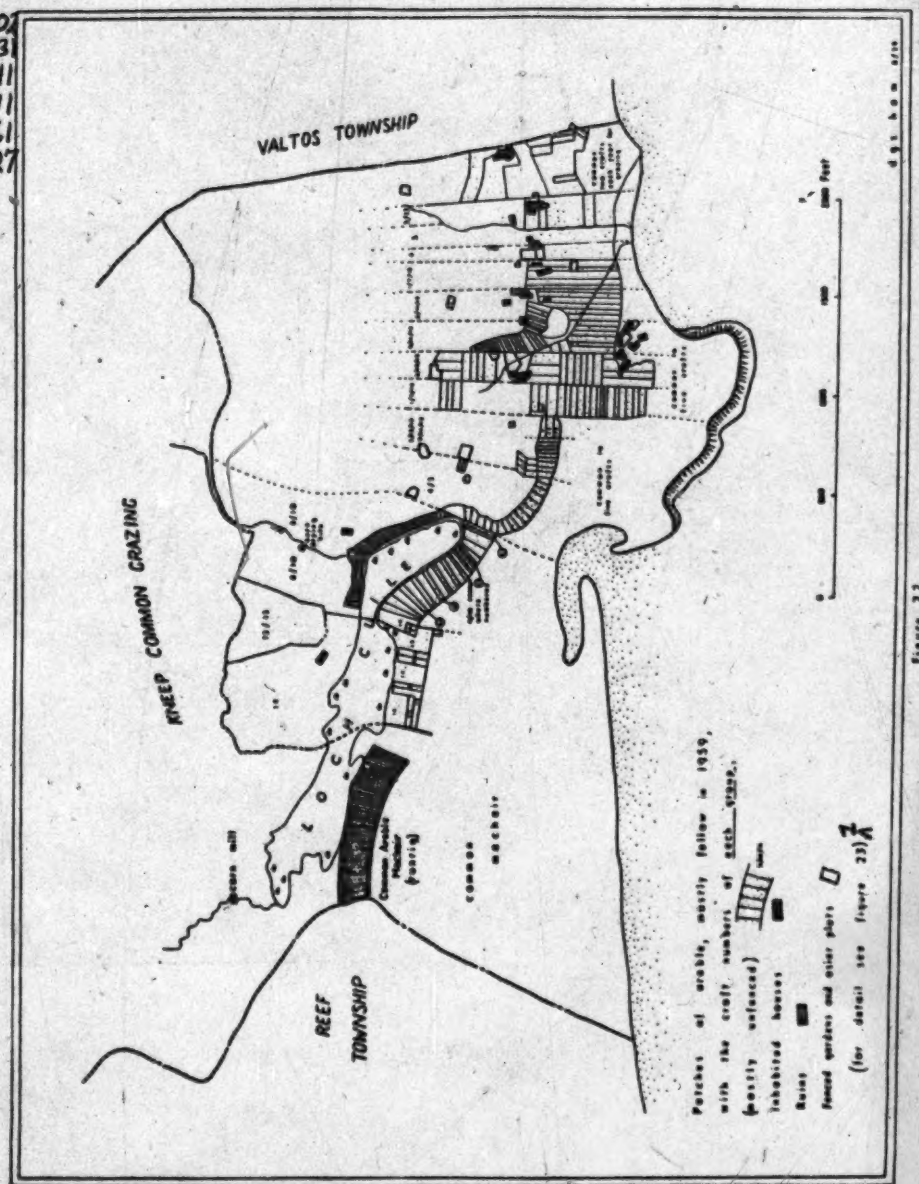

VALTOS TOWNSHIP
KNEEP COMMON GRAZING
REEF TOWNSHIP
Parcels of arable, mostly fallow in 1959, with the croft numbers of each (mostly enclosed)
Inhabited houses
Ruins
Fenced gardens and other plots
(for detail see Figure 23)

Figure 22

/facing p. 45/

1. [For fig. 23, see "facing p. 46"--Analyst]

4: Mbisley et al. K-5 (1959) 1962 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Uig

102
231
311
361
241
427

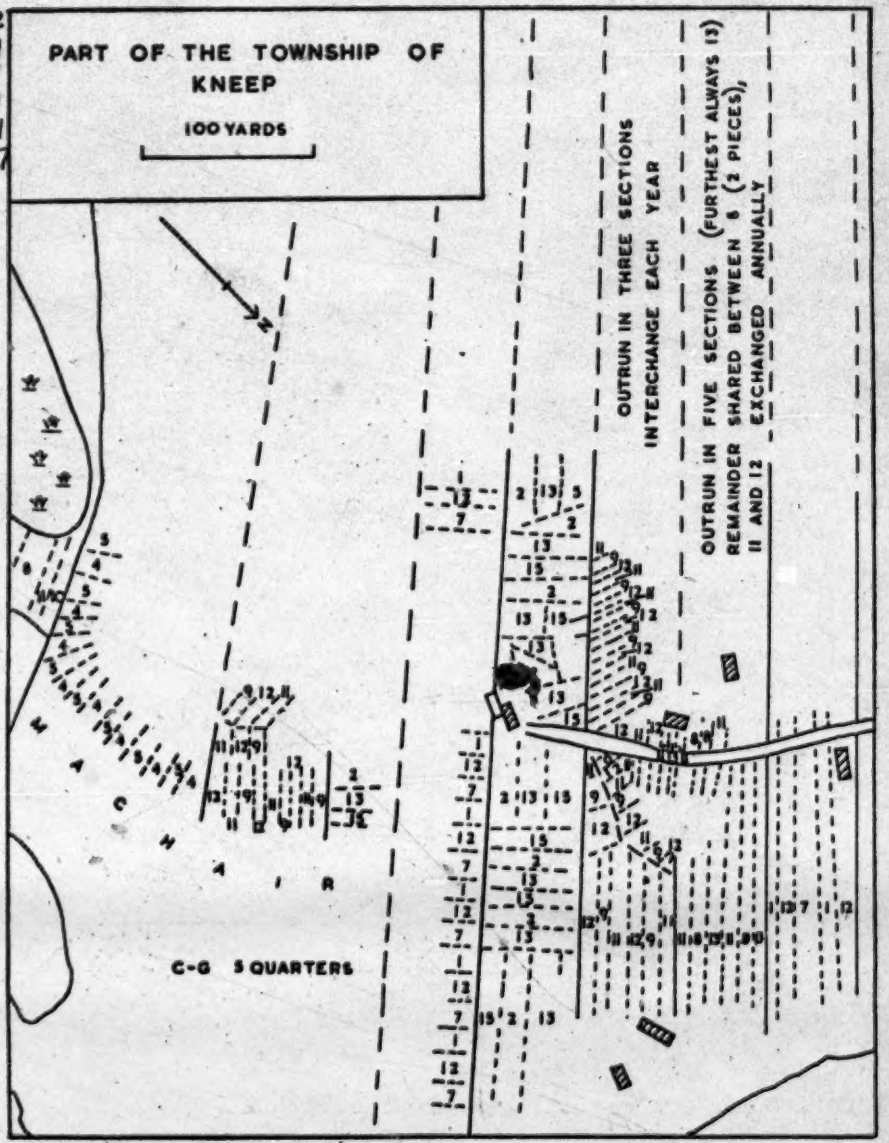

PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF KNEEP
100 YARDS
OUTRUN IN THREE SECTIONS INTERCHANGE EACH YEAR
OUTRUN IN FIVE SECTIONS (FURTHEST ALWAYS 13) REMAINDER SHARED BETWEEN 6 (2 PIECES), 11 AND 12 EXCHANGED ANNUALLY
C-G S QUARTERS

Figure 23
/facing p. 46/

102
233
241
311
632

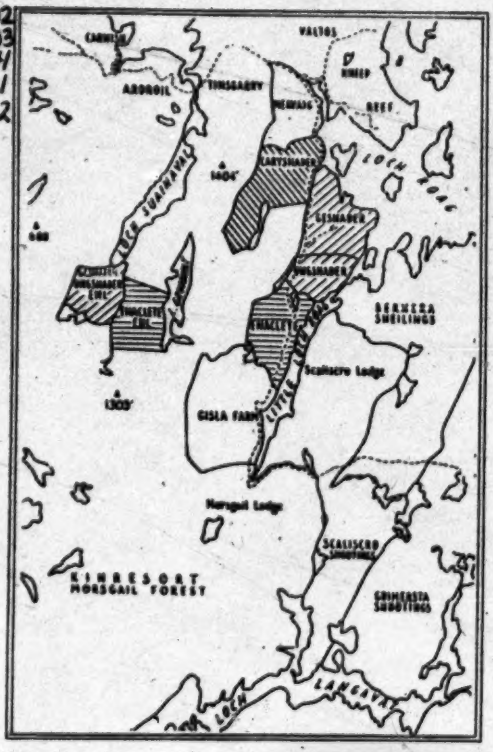


Figure 25

LITTLE LOCH ROAG DISTRICT

ENL.: Enlargement to common pasture.

0 1 2 3 miles

Table 19

231
241
427
632

TOWNSHIP or farm etc.	INBYE:	COMMON PASTURES: Adjacent:	Detached:	AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS: crofts:	others:	CROFTER-TENANTS:
	acres	acres	acres	no.	no.	no.
Coryshader	44	1,260	-	14	1	14
Ungshader	35	435	598	4	-	4
Geshader	114	850		11	-	11
Enaclete	73	662	617	9	-	8
Non-crofting	c.40	800+	-	-	4	-
	306	4,007+	1,215	38	5	37*

NOTES: + also unrecorded areas of grazing on deer forests
* Of whom four are absent.

/facing p. 48/

4: Moisley et al. K-5 (1959) 1962 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Uig

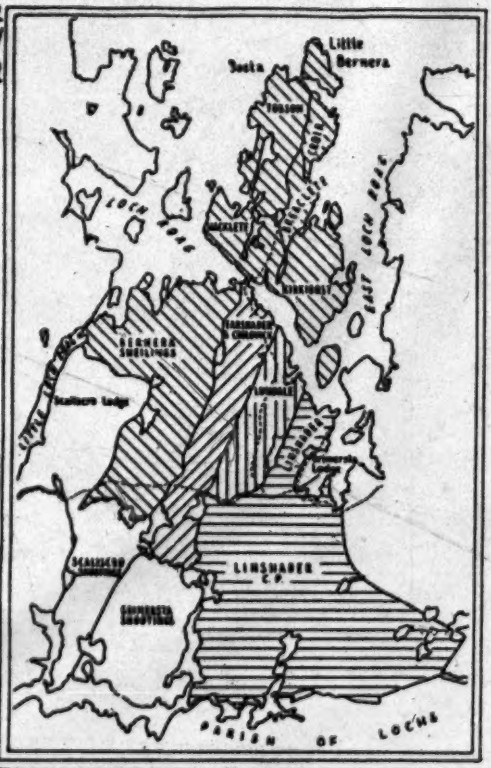


Figure 27

THE BERNERA DISTRICT

Table 20

TOWNSHIP:	INBYE: (acres)	COMMON PASTURES: (acres)			AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS: crofts:	others:	CROFTER-TENANTS:
Croir	234	280		Bernera shielings 4,341 a.	8	-	8
Breaslete	104	491	Little Bernera 514 acres		13	3	13
Hacklete	254	731			20	1	20
Kirkibost	429	924	E. Kersiay 178 a.		26	4	26
Tobson	171	689	Boosta 425 a.		24	-	21
Earshader	57	2,640			4	2	4
Crulivig	84				6	-	6
Lundale	156	1,000.			6	-	6
Linshader	62	9,412	E. an Tighe 14 a.		10	-	10

102
241
361
632

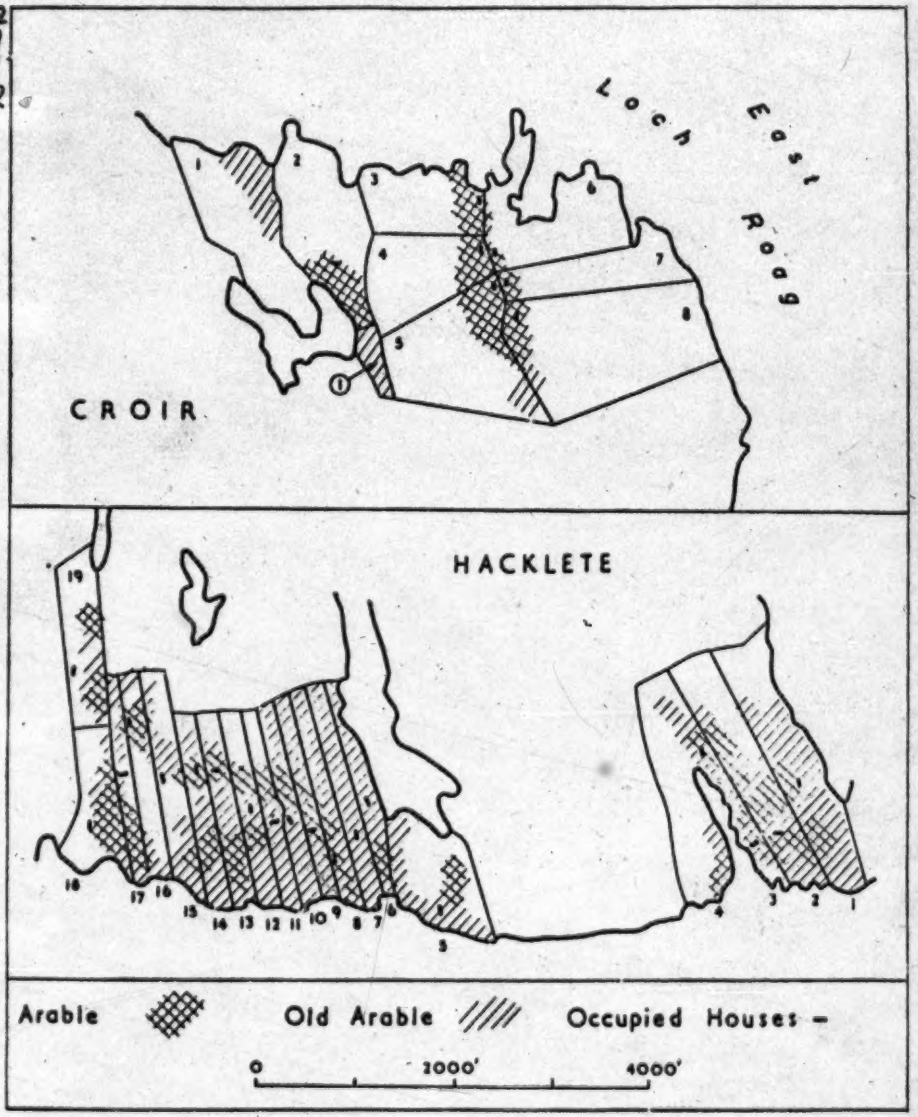


Figure 28

Contrasting lay-out of crofts in an older township (Hacklete) and one re-settled by the Department of Agriculture (Croir). Note the relationship between croft boundaries and the better (i.e. potential arable) land.

/p. 60/

102
311
632

Figure 32

EAST

LOCH ROAG

DISTRICT

Table 33

231
241
423
427
632

TOWNSHIP ETC.	ISLE: (acres)	COMMON PASTURES: Adjacent: (acres)	COMMON PASTURES: Detached: (acres)	AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS: Crofts: (No.)	AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS: Other: (No.)	CROFTER TENANTS: (No.)
Callanish	237	-----	5,302 -----	57	1	56
Breaclete	374	-----	3,861 -----	63	2	61
Tolsta Chaolis	396	-----	2,700 -----	43	3	43
Garynahine	95	-----	1,824 -----	12	1	12
Lochganvich	67	-----	2,000 -----	8	-	7
Others	306	-	-	-	3	-

102
311
361

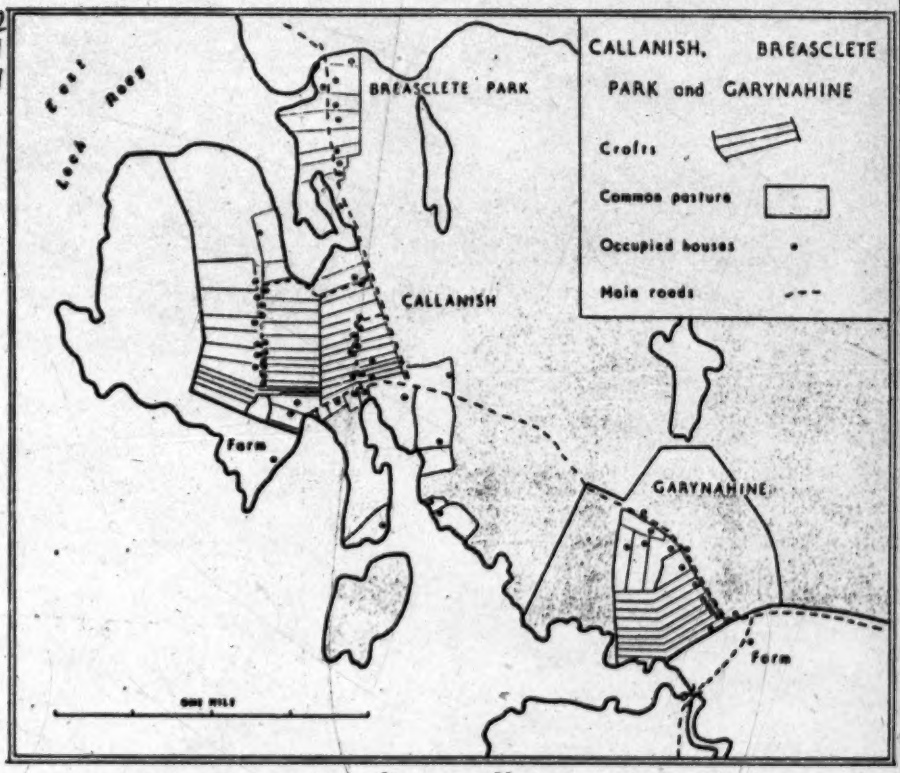


Figure 33

361 Contrasting patterns of crofts: the main block of Callanish crofts was lotted before
178 1850. The group of crofts known as Breasclete Park was added in April 1850 for families evicted from Reef in south Uig. These, and many of the original Callanish crofts were later subdivided. The irregular shaped crofts in the south of Callanish were added at later dates, probably originating as squatters on the common pasture. The Garynahine crofts were formed in 1935; they have a large area of common pasture south of the farm.

/p. 86/

102
311
632

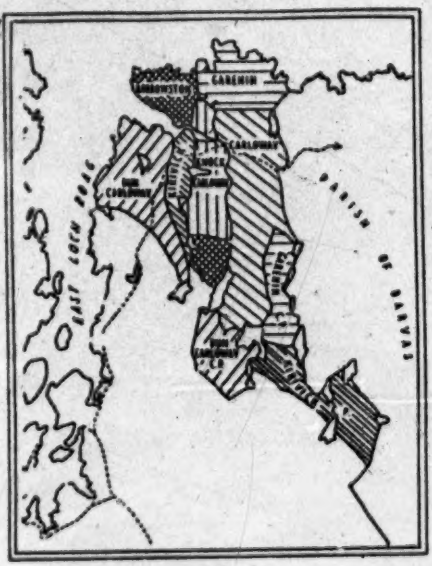


Figure 37

THE

CARLOWAY

DISTRICT

C.P. : detached common pasture (shielings)

Table 34

233
241
423
427
632

TOWNSHIP ETC.		ARABLE: (acres)	COMMON PASTURES: Adjacent: (acres)	COMMON PASTURES: Detached: (acres)	AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS: Crofts: (No.)	AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS: Other: (No.)	CROFTER TENANTS: (No.)
Dun Carloway		194	----- 2,219 -----		24	6	22
Kirivick		81	495	281	14	2	13
Knock Carloway	(a)	156	643	720	33	-	30
	(b)	23	-	-	-	7	-
Carloway	(a)	234	1,234	1,139	59	-	58
	(b)	43	-	-	-	18	-
Borroston		54	516	320	16	-	16
Carenin		111	994	625	28	2	27

Note: Where there is a large area of non-crofting holdings (fous, allotments, cotters or squatters) this is shown separately against (b).

102
311
427
491
632

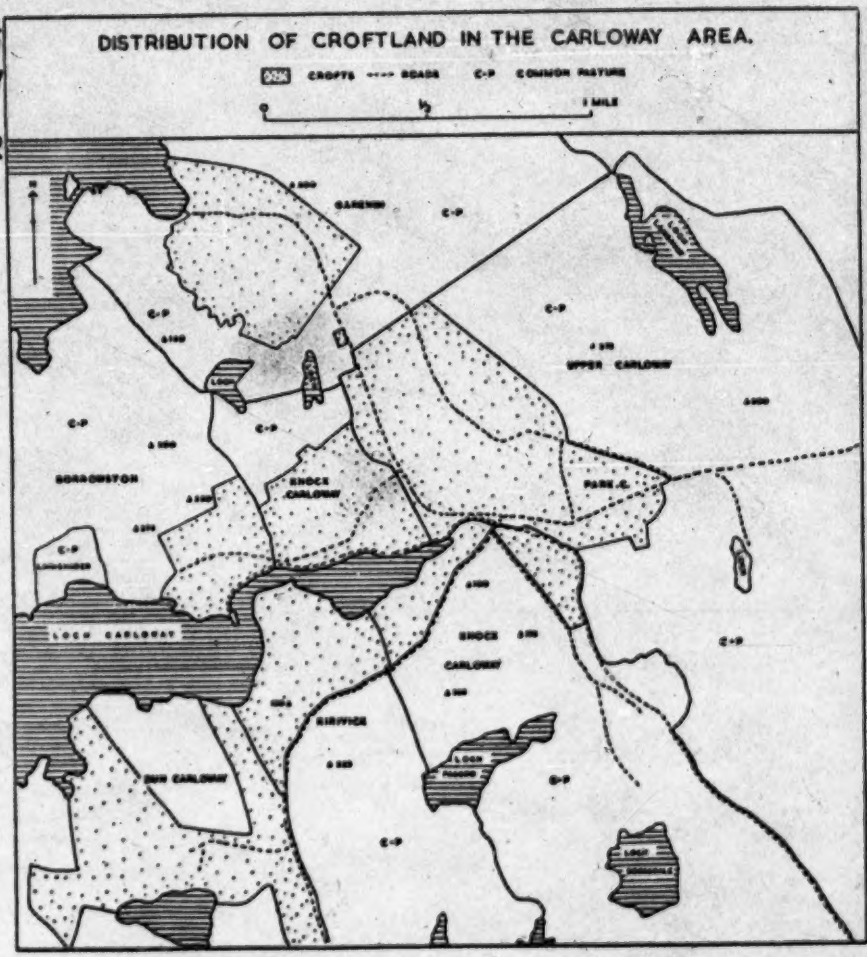
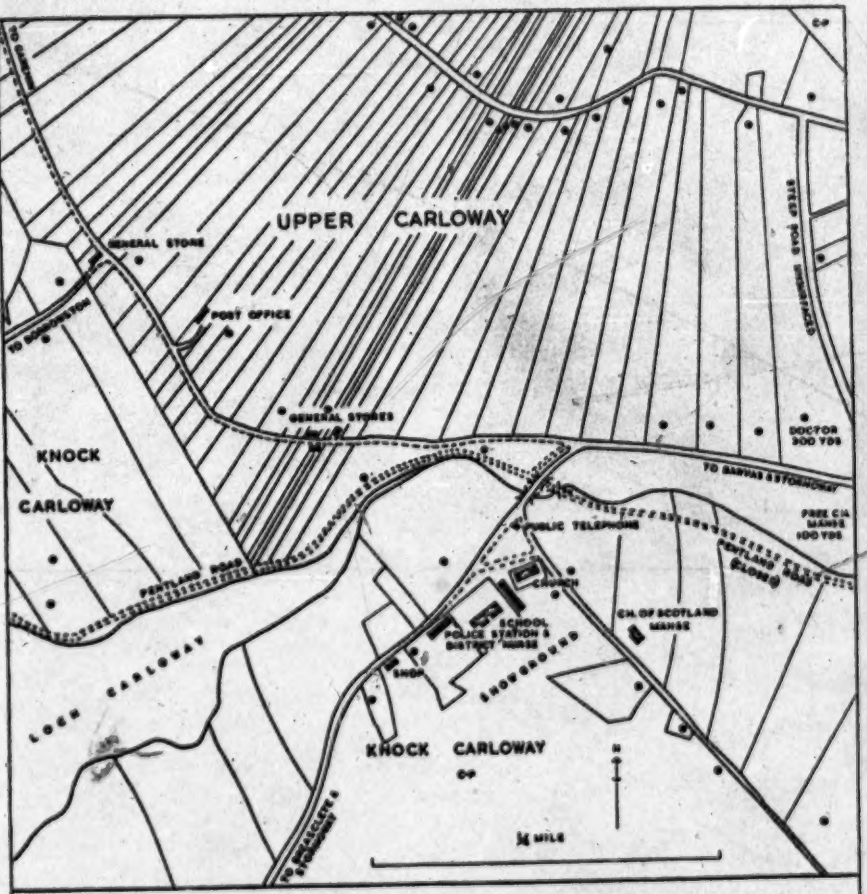


Figure 38
/p. 98/

4: Moisley et al. K-5 (1959) 1962 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Uig

102
311
361
427



MAP SHOWING THE CONCENTRATION OF ROUTES AND COMMUNITY SERVICES AT THE HEAD OF LOCH CARLOWAY

● OCCUPIED HOUSES C-P COMMON PASTURE ——— CROFT BOUNDARIES

/p. 100/

Figure 39

Figure 41.

102
233
241
311
427

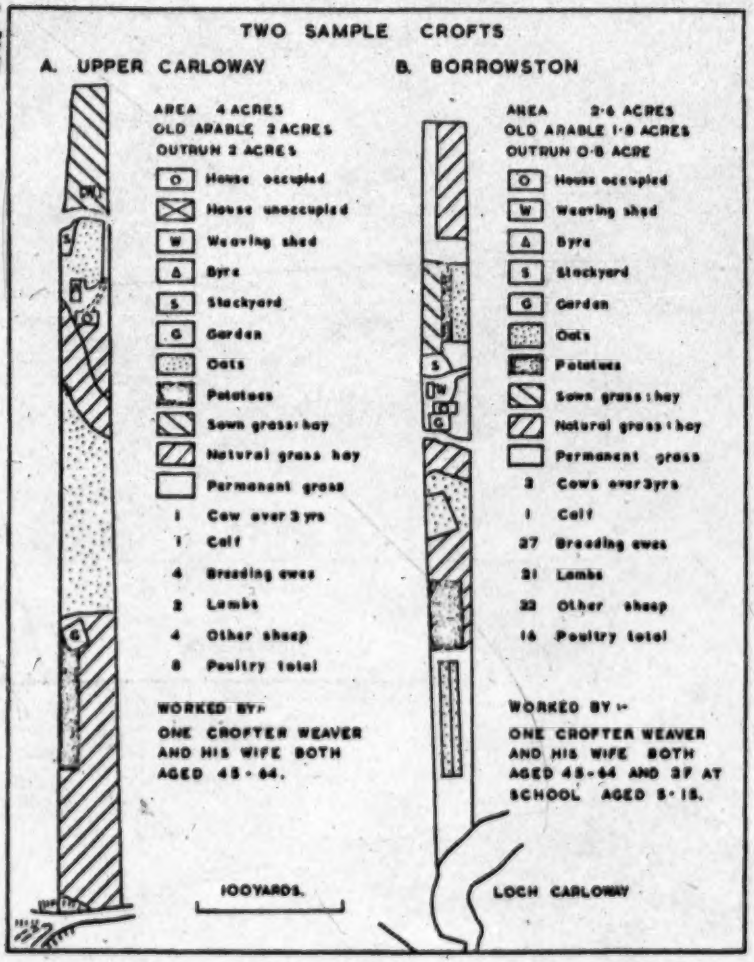
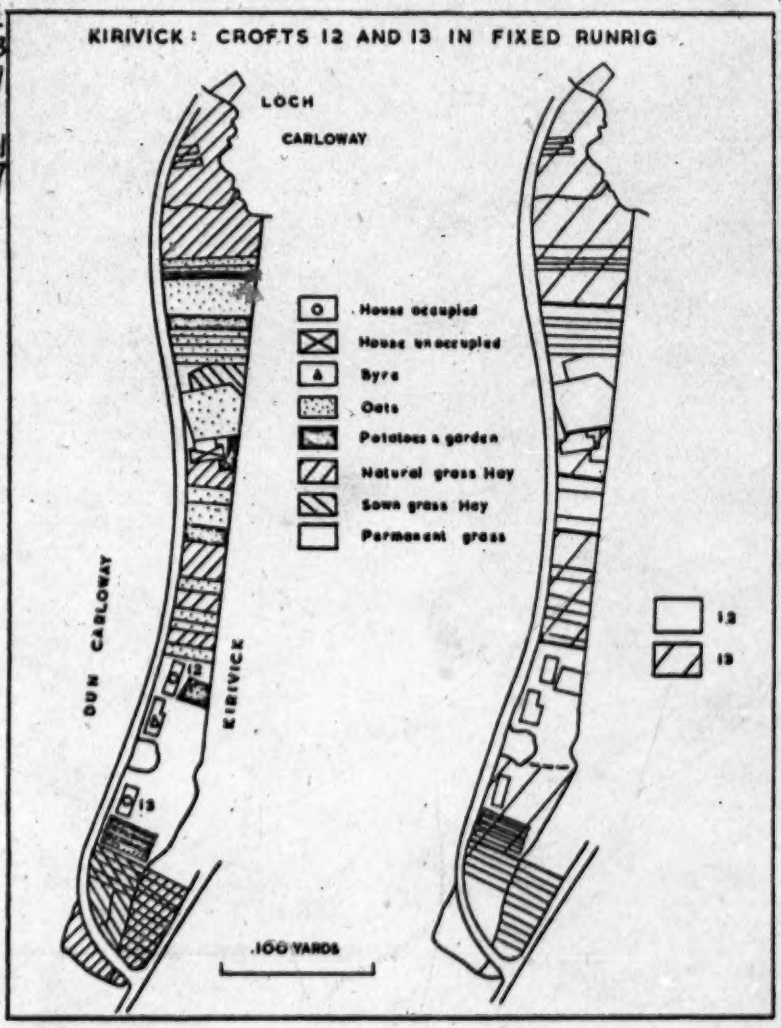


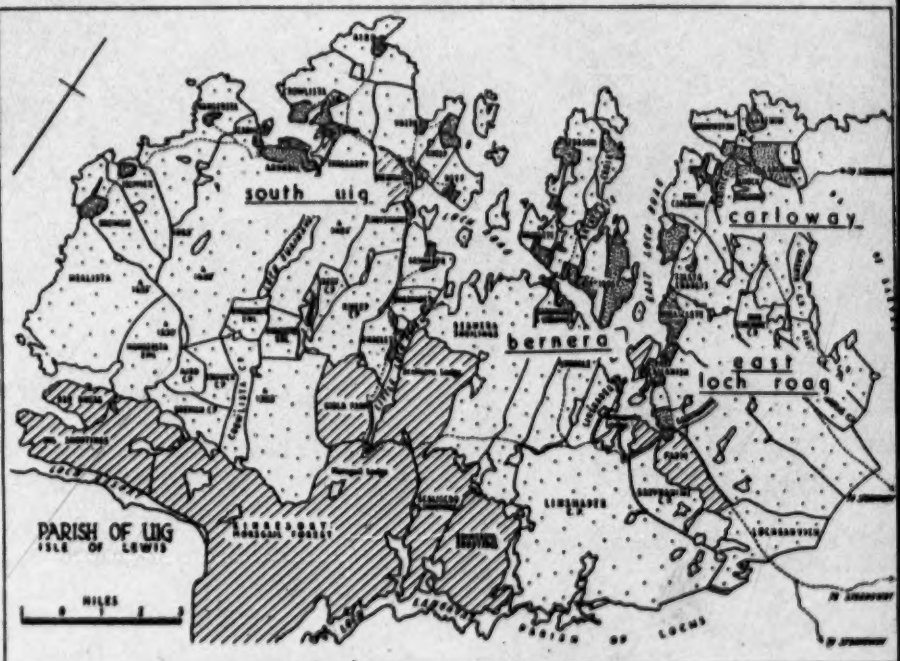
Figure 42.

102
233
241
311
361
427



4: Moisley et al. K-S (1959) 1962 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Uig

102
233
241
311
133
529
631
632



Major categories of land use:

Inbye land - arable and outrun

Common pastures

Sporting estates, farms etc.

THE FOUR DISTRICTS REFERRED TO IN PART IV
ARE NAMED : south uig

4: Moisley et al. K-S (1959) 1962 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Uig

102
161
162
361

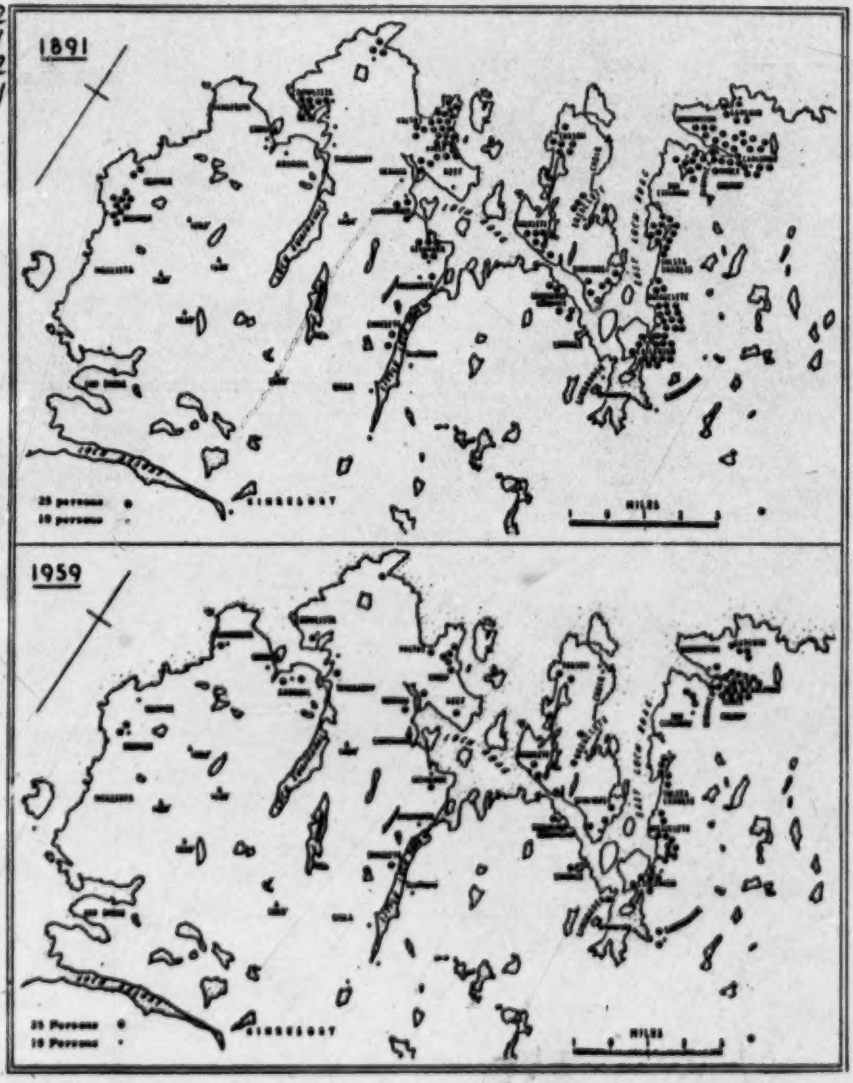


Figure 49

Distribution of population in 1891 and 1959

141

4: Moisley et al. K-5 (1959) 1962 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Uig

102
162
166
464

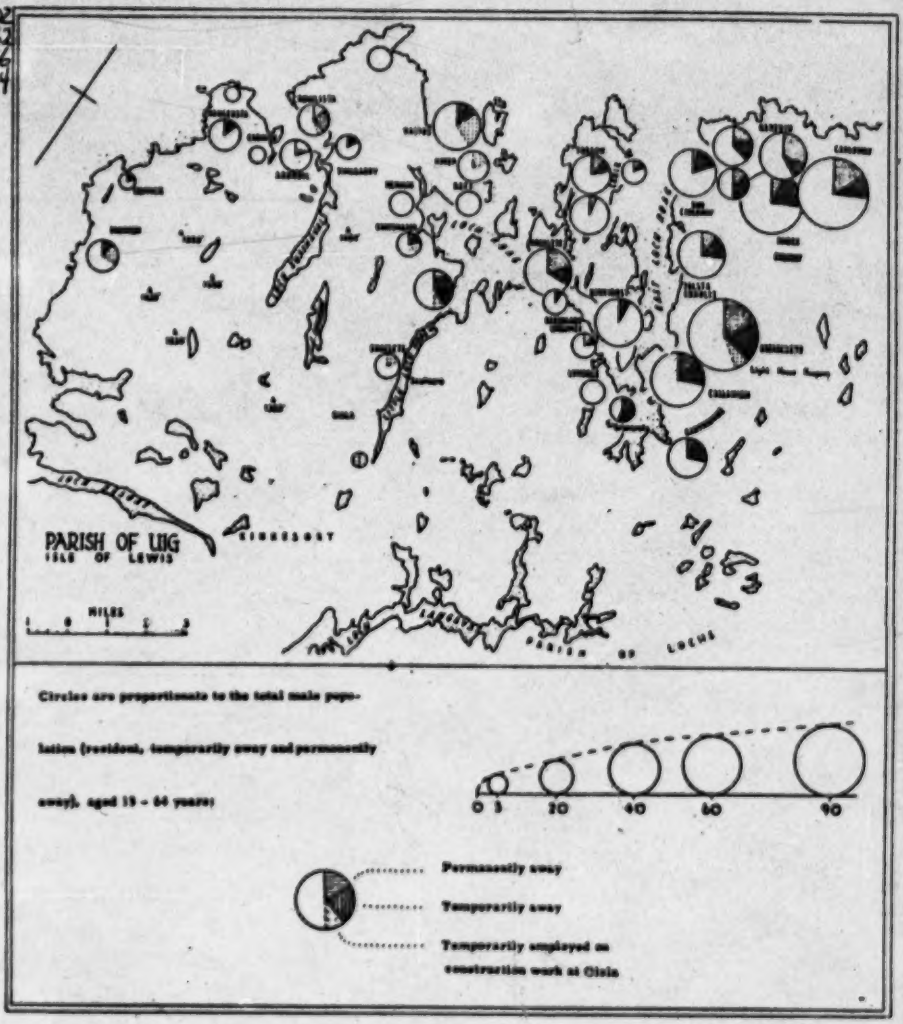


Figure 46

The search for employment

102
163
166
464

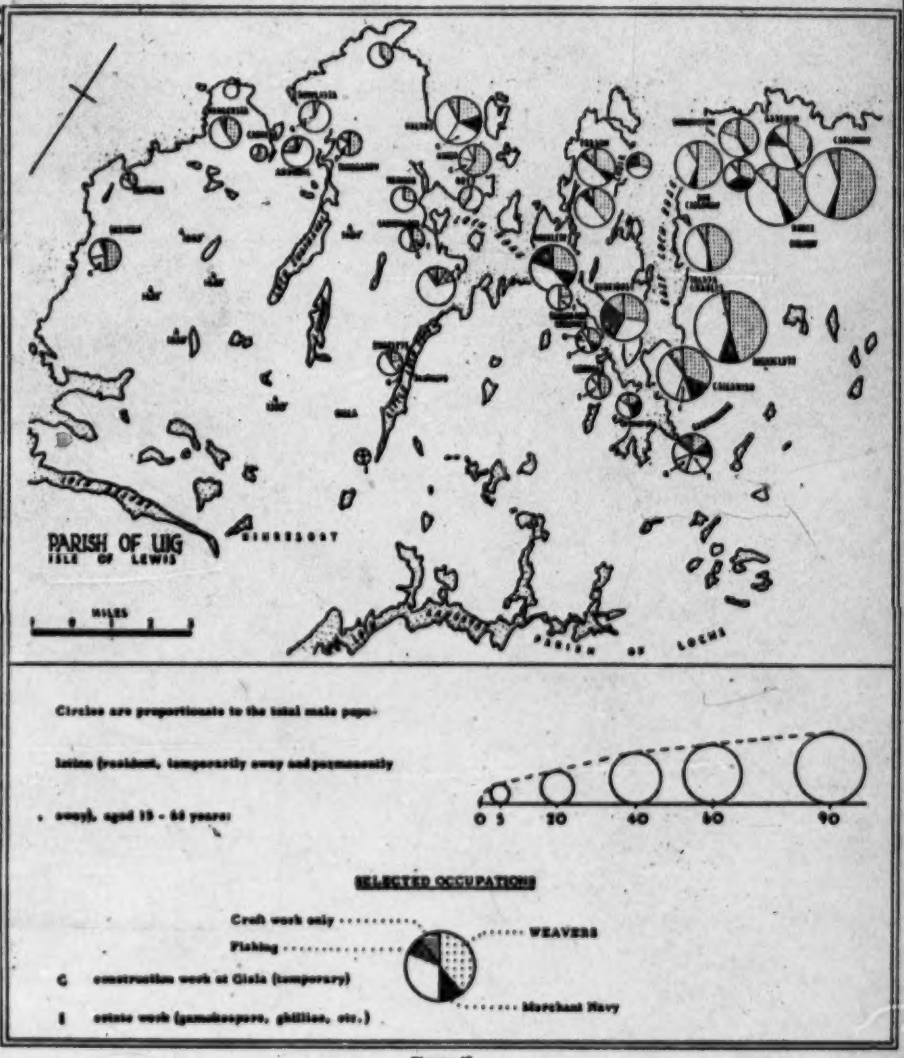


Figure 47

Certain occupations of men aged 15 - 64, by townships

102
131

/introductory p. 111/

102
175
311
361

Fig. 1. Park in the Early Nineteenth Century

/facing p. 2/

102
175
311
961

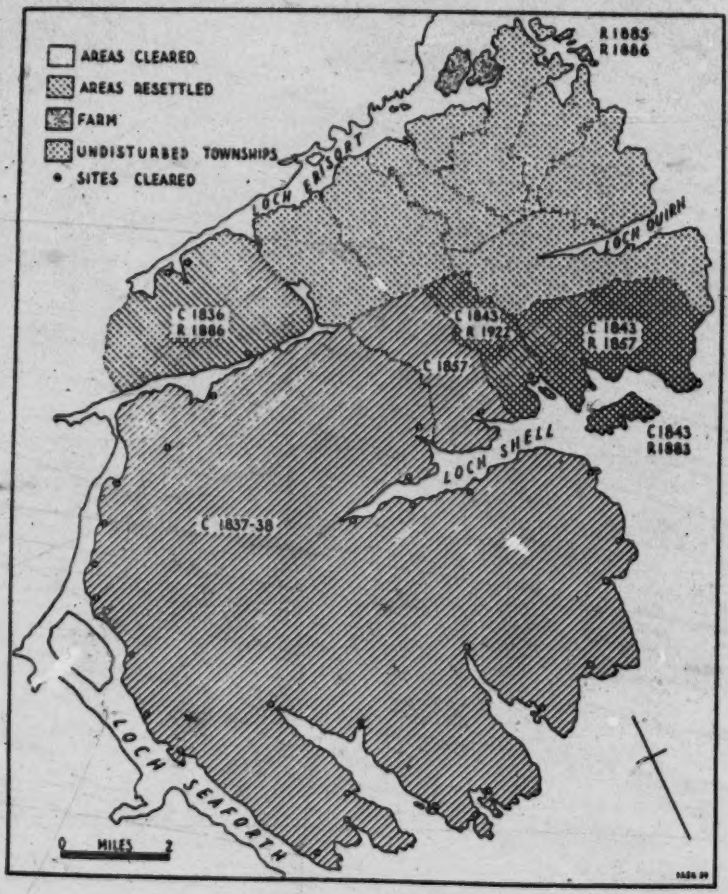


Fig. 2. Clearance and Resettlement in Park
/facing p. 3/

S: Caird et al. K-5 (1958) 1959 ES10 Highland Scots ES10
Park

102
241
311
491
631

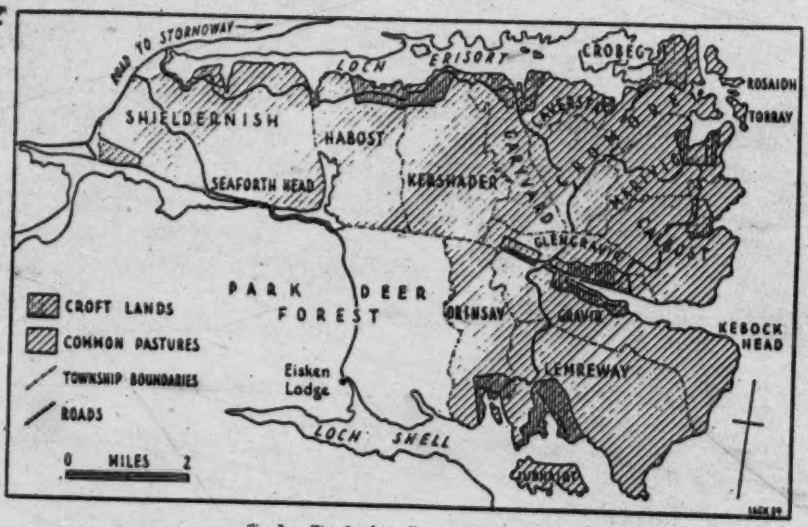


Fig. 3. The Crofting Townships of Park

/facing p. 4/

102
911
361
241

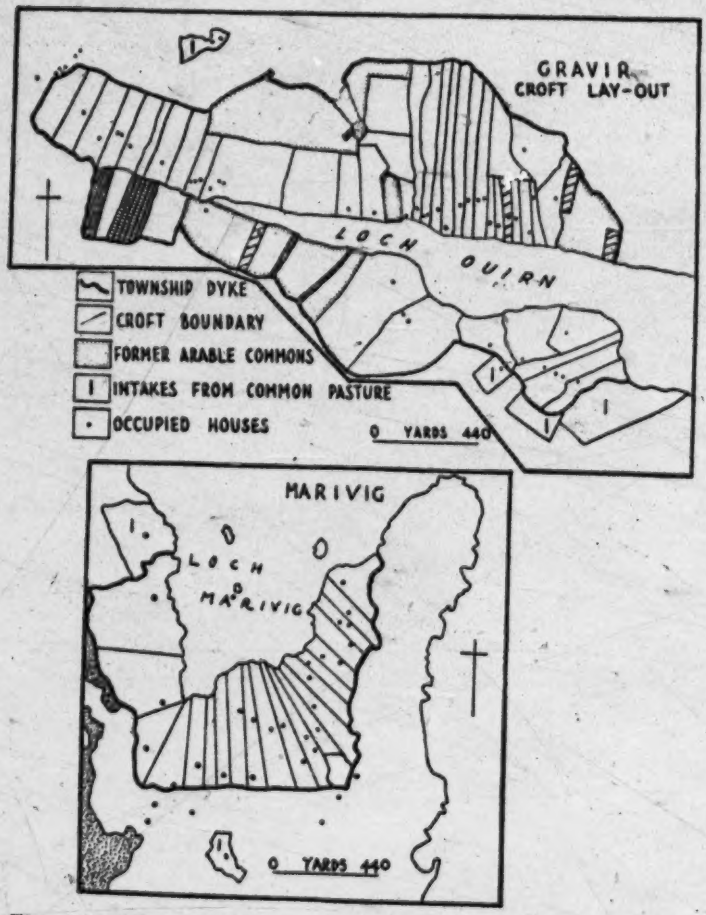


Fig. 4. Township lay-outs - Gravir and Marivig. (Shading distinguishes the unconsolidated pieces of three selected Gravir crofts. In Marivig, the crofts are all consolidated).

/facing p. 5/

102
311
361
491
241

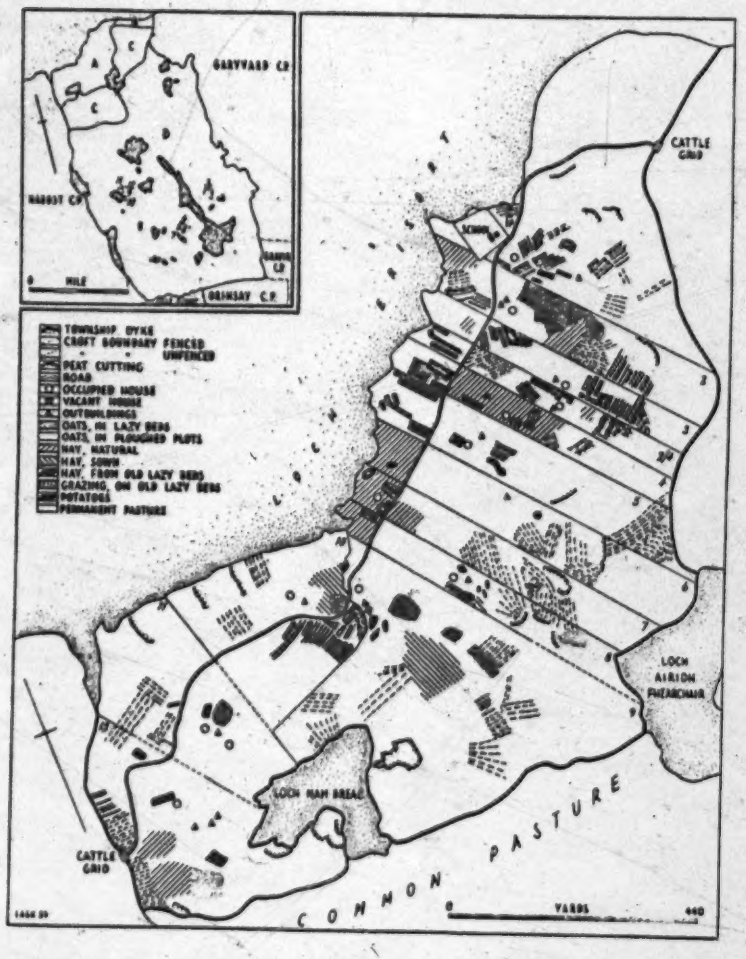


Fig. 5. Kershader - Land use. The inset shows the complete layout of the township: A - the Croft land, B - Re-seeded Grazing Parks, C - The inner fenced area of the common grazing. The former shielings belonging to each croft are also shown; the numbers correspond to the crofts numbers. (Redrawn from 1:2500 fieldmap by F.W. Wheeler, M.A.).

/facing p. 6/

102
131

Fig. 1. The Highlands and Islands of Scotland. This map shows the several boundaries of the Highland area. (1) The geological boundary. (2) The boundary of the Seven Crofting Counties, which today are equated with the Highlands. (3) The approximate limits of the Western Highlands and Isles.

1, [Boundary of crofting counties-- Analyst]
A

102
103
131

FIG. 2
ISLE
OF
SKYE

102
361
368
491
621